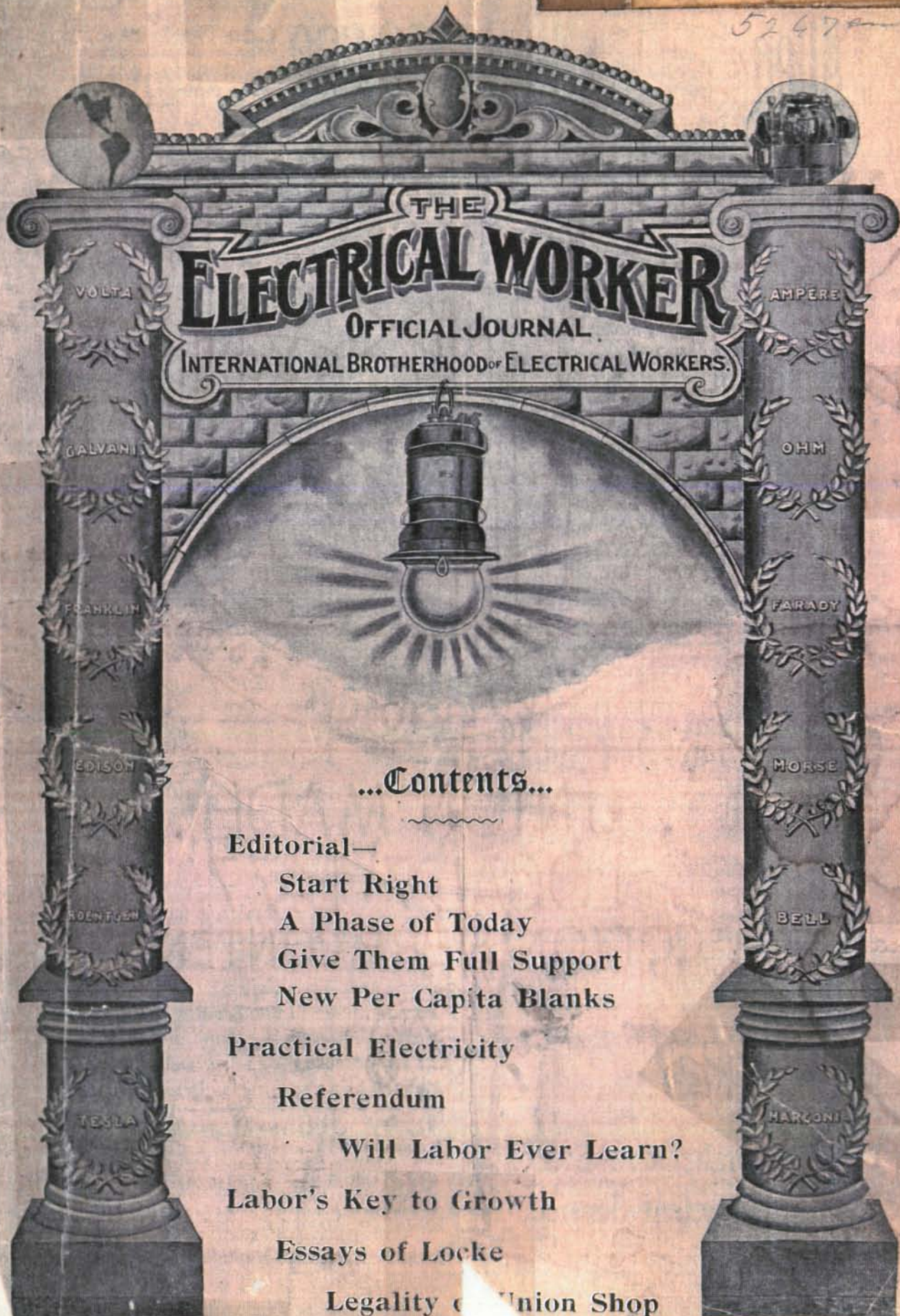


JANUARY, 1906

JOURNALS - 1906
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A Phase of Today

Give Them Full Support

New Per Capita Blanks

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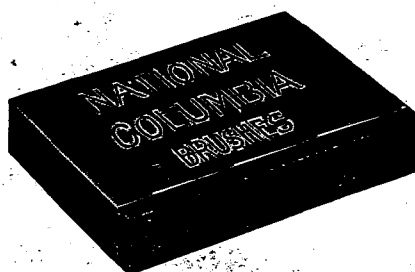
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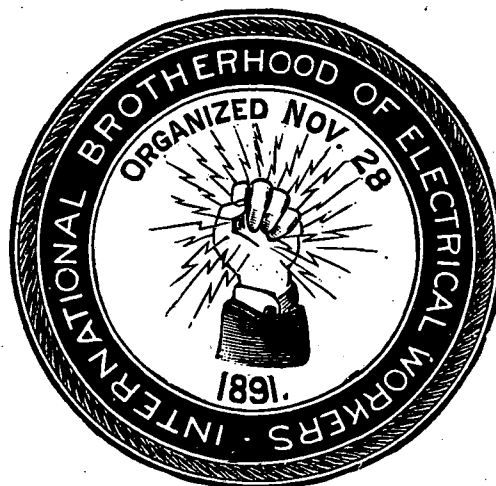
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...THE...
ELECTRICAL



WORKER

**OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS**

...OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY...

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Edited by **PETER W. COLLINS**, Grand Secretary
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JAN 1906

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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Report of Grand President for December, 1905

I have been confined to my home since December 20 under the doctor's care. I caught cold at the American Federation of Labor Convention at Pittsburg, and it settled in my back and brought on an attack of rheumatism. I did my best during my illness to keep up with my mail, but was forced to cancel all engagements. I am informed by my doctor that I will be able to get out about the 10th of January.

I wish to sincerely thank all the local unions and brothers for their expressions of sympathy tendered to me during my illness.

On December 1, 2, 5, 6, 18 and 19 I was in the City of New York on important business. On the latter date, in company with Grand Vice President Reid, we held a conference with the J. G. White Co. at their office in New York relative to a new street railway job they are constructing in the territory of Local No. 44, of Rochester, N. Y. The conference was satisfactory all around. Since

then Grand Vice President Reid has informed me that all the men on the job are now working under better conditions.

On the 11th I left Washington for Atlanta, Ga., to attend a meeting of the Atlanta District Council. While in that city, along with Grand Vice President Noonan and P. D. C. Dale Smith, we held two conferences with General Manager Gentry, of the Southern Bell Telegraph and Telephone Co. The result of our conferences will be made known through the Grand Vice President's report. The District Council was reorganized under the new plan.

I will have to beg the indulgence of the brothers for the shortness of this report, but I hope to be able to make a longer one in the February Worker.

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. McNULTY,
Grand President.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 8, 1906.

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General Officers' Reports

First Grand Vice President

In closing my report for November I was at Detroit, Mich., trying to arrive at a settlement with the national officers of the Theatrical Stage Employees that would be acceptable to our organization, and after a number of conferences we agreed to allow our men to continue to work in the four theatres until a settlement was reached with the theatrical managements which was satisfactory to our local at Detroit.

On the 10th left Detroit for Rochester, N. Y. Stopped at Toledo for a couple of hours, as I was informed that a mass meeting was to be held that evening to organize an alliance of the structural trades. I hunted up the secretary, Bro. Paratschek, who enlightened me as to local conditions, and also informed me that our local intended to take part in the new Building Trades Alliance.

On my arrival at Rochester, I received a telegram from our Grand President, ordering me to proceed at once and attend district council meeting that night at Schenectady, N. Y. I arrived there late at night, but found that the meeting was for the next night. I attended the meeting, which was composed of the delegates to the Trades Assembly from our ten local unions. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of voting to seat or unseat members of the Industrial Workers of the World in the central body. These industrial workers had secretly organized some five locals previously chartered by the different national and international unions, and still retained their affiliation with their old organization until they thought they

were strong enough to proclaim themselves as a dual organization to the A. F. of L., but still endeavored to retain their seat in the Trades Assembly.

I received instructions to stop at Utica, N. Y., as they requested that a Vice President be sent there. I gave the members in Utica the information they desired and went to Rochester. I arrived at Rochester in time to attend the regular meeting of Local No. 44, who were discussing a job where there were some disagreements in the interpretation of an agreement entered into by Local No. 44 and the J. G. White Co. I requested the men to remain at work until I could confer with the representatives of the company. I went to Newark, N. Y., and had a conference with the superintendent, accompanied by Bro. Groves, and after a long discussion we entered into another agreement, which increased the wages from \$2.75 per day of ten hours to \$3.00 for nine hours. We agreed to wait until morning before signing the agreement, as the superintendent wished to consult with the New York office. On the following morning the superintendent called me by long distance telephone and informed me that he would meet me in Rochester at 3 P. M. that day to sign the agreement. Before the agreement was signed, and after he had telephoned me, a gang of linemen quit work, which left the job destitute of our members but two men.

Then I received a telegram from the superintendent, stating that since telephoning me "he was advised from the New York office not to sign the new agreement, as the local had broken the old one, and that if I

JAN 1906

wished to do business with their company we had to do it with the New York office." I wired our Grand President to meet me in New York if possible, and we got a conference with Mr. Young, Chief of Construction, who informed us that he would not enter into a written agreement with our organization, but he would meet me at his Newark office during the week. Mr. Young did not come to Newark, but met the job superintendent at Syracuse and discussed the matter there. I again had a conference with the superintendent at Newark, who informed me that he would not enter into an agreement with us, but if I would see that the men went to work they would voluntarily give the men what we requested.

As our Grand President editorially commented in last month's Worker on our locals living up to the letter of their agreements with employers, I wish to add a word or two along the same lines to the individual members who work on outside construction and other work. While this local, as a local, did not violate its agreement with the J. G. White Co., it is time that our members became conversant with the common ethics of a contract between two contracting parties, and to hold themselves personally as parties to a business deal. The days of the spasmodic strike through petty grievances is past, and the sooner we come to a realization of what our Constitution means the better, and there will be less necessity for discipline. I would advise our members to study our new Constitution on this question, for we will get far greater concessions from the corporations we do business with when they find that we are doing business as faithfully as they are.

While at Rochester I was unable to attend a meeting of Local No. 86, as I was not in town on the night they

held their meeting, but from meetings with the president and business agent I feel assured that they have their trouble well in hand and will win out.

On the 23d I left Rochester to spend Christmas day at home.

On the 26th left for Ashtabula to take up the grievance with the Longshoremen's Local, who have electrical workers in their local. I met the secretary of the I. L. A., and informed him of the assurances of their Grand President to give us our members. I called a special meeting of Local No. 143 and informed them of my efforts, also discussed the new Constitution with them.

I received a telegram on the 27th from our Grand President, advising me to wire Local No. 247, Schenectady, and find out about their trouble, and received a message from the president of No. 247 that their trouble was settled.

On the 30th I left for Akron by way of Cleveland and Lorain. At the present writing I am conferring with the business agent of Local No. 38 in connection with the dock electricians.

Realizing the importance to our members to fully understand that our Constitution is the result of the interchange of the opinions of the representatives of the locals of our Brotherhood at our last convention, and being ratified by the referendum as being our mode of government for the next four years, I would suggest that our members become familiar with our laws, and that we enter the new year with a resolution to obey them.

Wishing all brothers the compliments of the season, I am,

Fraternally,

J. J. REID,
First Grand Vice President.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 31, 1905.

JAN 1906

Second Grand Vice President

I herewith submit my report for December.

On taking office December 1, I made arrangements through former Grand Vice President Smith, of Fourth District, to call a convention of delegates from the locals in his district for the purpose of forming a District Council, held a meeting at Atlanta, Ga., and formulated a constitution and by-laws for a District Council covering the same territory as that operated by the Southern Bell Telephone Co., and judging from the calibre of the delegates attending, and the enthusiasm shown by the locals in the district for their District Council, we have every reason to believe it will prove a success.

Bro. Dale Smith was elected president of the District Council, and will act as their representative. The work of so well known and able a gatherer of the unlightened followers of the craft will without doubt prove of great benefit to the Brotherhood in that locality.

While in Atlanta I visited Locals No. 84 and No. 78, in company with Grand President McNulty and Bro. Smith, and found both locals well attended, with a good and steadily increasing membership. Grand President McNulty, Bro. Smith, a committee from District Council and yours truly waited on the manager of the telephone company there, and after a lengthy conference adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned some differences of long standing, the settlement of which will prove of material benefit to the members concerned, both financially and otherwise.

From there Bro. Smith and myself went to Birmingham, Ala., and visited Local No. 227. The meeting was well attended and the members there informed us that the town was brightening up considerably, due in great

measure to the constant decreasing in numbers of the darker-hued followers of the craft. That has proved a great obstacle to the betterment of conditions in the past. The wiremen in Birmingham have good conditions, with practically a closed shop, and a membership that is composed of earnest workers for the cause. A continuation of their efforts means certain success.

While at Birmingham we called on management of local telephone exchange and have reason to believe that conditions for trouble men, that has been the cause of much dissent in the past, will give no more trouble to Local No. 227, as the agreement reached was satisfactory to all.

From Birmingham Bro. Smith and I proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where a meeting had been called to form District Council No. 2 of Fourth District, this council to cover district operated by Cumberland Telephone Co. The majority of the locals in that district were represented by delegates and a constitution nearly identical with that of District Council No. 1 was adopted. Local No. 192 made their regular meeting an open one, and a general interchange of opinions and information regarding conditions throughout the district by the delegates to the District Council was enjoyed by all. After the meeting adjourned we were led to another hall by the local boys, where a banquet had been spread in honor of the delegates. The banquet hall was decorated with countless incandescent lights, tastefully arranged in streamers radiating from the center of the hall, also numbers and welcomes, all composed of multicolored lights. The board was enough to delight the heart of the most exacting epicure, with music by local talent. A rousing good time was enjoyed by all. Local No. 192 is in good condition. All branches of the craft work-

JAN 1906

ing in harmony there, a condition of affairs that is all too scarce throughout the country.

From Memphis I came to St. Louis, arriving here December 22.

Went to Bellville, Ill., December 22 to inquire as to conditions in territory of Local No. 50. Found conditions good, with all members at work.

December 23 visited Local No. 2. Meeting was well attended.

December 26 returned to Bellville. Attended meeting of Local No. 50 that night.

December 27 went to Alton, Ill., trying to locate officers of central bodies, but was unsuccessful in that. Talked to a number of non-union men working on toll lines and two or three said they would join our organization in a short time. Had a conference with manager of great East-side system and settled some matters of minor importance satisfactorily, also met by appointment superintendent of the J. G. White Construction Co., and have every reason to believe that no trouble will arise from that quarter.

Attended meeting of Local No. 59 December 28. The officers elected at this meeting are of sterling quality and recognized ability. The meeting was well attended, fully 80 per cent of the members being present.

December 29 attended meeting of Local No. 462. Found this local suffering from the all too common complaint, non-attendance, but am informed that the ailment has not as yet become chronic with them.

December 30 I attended meeting of Local No. 2. Meeting was well attended, as it was election night. Some changes were made, but all officers elected were old and tried members of known integrity.

I have received a number of requests for information as to boundaries of district councils. Will say that a meeting of the Grand Vice Presidents will be held soon to settle

same, and as any arrangement made before said meeting must necessarily be subject to change, I deemed it unwise to draw any lines for district councils other than those already formed, pending the action of aforementioned meeting.

Wishing a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JAS. P. NOONAN,

Second Grand Vice President.

Third Grand Vice President

Thanksgiving Day found me in Salt Lake City. That night I attended a smoker, which was given by Local No. 57 in honor of Ralf Blair, a former member of the local, who is out on a withdrawal card. It was a success from whatever point it might be looked at. Every man in the hall was on his good behavior and honored ex-Bro. Blair more through that than they did by the token of esteem, a very fine silk umbrella, which was presented by Bro. Bob Currie in a few well chosen words.

Ex-Bro. Blair was a charter member of Local No. 57, who was promoted from the ranks by the Utah Light and Power Co. some time ago, and who has demonstrated to the satisfaction of both the employer and the employee that a man can be a good union man and fill an executive position for the employer. He has been sick for some time, and desiring to seek a climate which would be more agreeable, sought and was appointed to a position similar to that held by him at Salt Lake City in the City of Mexico. Ralf desired me to tell any of the old boys who might feel like going to the City of Mexico that he would expect them to have a paid-up card if they wished to renew his acquaintance. Travelling members who have been through Salt Lake City will remember Bro. Blair as a man of principle and judgment.

I left Salt Lake on the 11.40 P. M. train for Boise. I had to lay off at Pocatello, Idaho, caused by the trains making poor connections. The boys in that town had just received a charter from the General Office and were feeling happy. A paid-up card is necessary if any of you are thinking of going that way.

On arriving in Boise I found that Local No. 291 had presented a scale to the Rocky Mountain Bell Co. and had held a conference with Superintendent of Construction Leanord and State Superintendent Sanford before my arrival. Failing to agree they had sent for me. As the local held their regular meeting that night I had an opportunity to get all the data necessary to handle the matter. I appointed the committee which had been handling the affair previous to my arrival to act with me. The local voted to give them full power to act and we spent the following day, which was Sunday, discussing the scale with the officials of the company. As it was impossible for us to agree on all points at that time we adjourned until the next day, as Superintendent Leanord had to refer some of the questions in dispute to General Superintendent Sommers, who was at Salt Lake. The next morning Mr. Leanord called me up and informed me that they could not concede the points in dispute to us. I told him that our boys had made up their minds to stick out for those points and advised that he call Mr. Sommers and tell him so and that the committee and I would be at the office at noon for their final answer. At noon we called and found them ready to sign up the agreement. We chatted pleasantly for a while, signed the agreement and left.

The Independent Telephone Co., as reported by me some time ago, is still unfair. In company with the committee I called on the manager

that night. We had a heart to heart talk with him. He said he wished to settle, but was stubborn about the conditions. Not having any idle men on our hands we were stubborn, too, so we failed to agree. The boycott placed on this concern has been very effective. They have about one-third of the number of subscribers they had when they were declared unfair, a year ago, and their system is in very poor shape.

The electric light system in Boise is not up to the standard as things go in the West. The scale paid by them is \$3.25 per day for nine hours. I met the employees of the company in my room at the hotel, and they were unanimous in the opinion that the time was not ripe for request to be made by the local for an increase.

I left Boise for San Francisco, where a telegram was waiting for me from Local No. 57, of Salt Lake, requesting me to go on immediately, as the telephone installers had been locked out by the Bell for having joined the union. I telegraphed Bro. Charles A. Elmore, who has located there, to act in the matter for me, as it was impossible for me to leave San Francisco at the time as we were preparing a scale, which we were about to present to the Home Telephone Co. I subsequently received information that the installers had been reinstated, pending interpretation of the existing agreement between the Bell Co., and the local by President Fish, of the American Bell Telephone Co., and G. P. McNulty, whom the question was referred to; their decision is to be final. In the meantime the installers have deposited their cards in the bank and are not to attend meetings.

The scale I referred to previously has been prepared, and when I left San Francisco we were trying to locate who would be responsible when they became an operating company.

We had a meeting with some of the officials of the Empire Electric Construction Co., who said they were more than willing to do business with us, but we told them we wanted to do business with the man behind the gun; we wanted this to be an agreement between the Home Telephone Co., their sub-company's contractors or sub-contractors; in other words, we wanted the fellow who was going to remain with us after the construction company had finished their work to be a party to the agreement.

I left a committee from Local No. 283 and President H. L. Worthington, of the Pacific Council, to handle the scale and come on to Butte, where we are holding a convention to form a District Council to have jurisdiction over the territory covered by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.

Fraternally yours,

M. J. SULLIVAN,

G. V. P., Third District.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 4, 1906.

Sixth Grand Vice President

Closing my last month's report, I was in Atlanta, Ga.

December 1 I attended regular meeting of Local No. 441. The president being absent, I was requested to take the chair, which I did. The attendance was small, but we had a good meeting.

On the 2d I went to Anniston, Ala. Had a meeting on the 3d and install-

ed new local there with three additional members. I was held there the entire week, waiting on my mail, which was from some cause delayed, and had not arrived when I left, but knowing there was to be a meeting of the District Council of the Fourth District in Atlanta on the 11th, and knowing, too, that Bros. McNulty, Noonan and Smith would be there, I returned to Atlanta on the 10th. I met Grand President McNulty. He informed me that he had written me, informing me that the ex-Vice President would go in on December 1, but I failed to receive it. I attended the meetings of the District Council. There is no reason why there should not be great work accomplished if the rank and file of the district tries to see that the laws of the council are enforced. On the 15th the business of the council had been completed, and on instruction from Grand President McNulty I started for home.

Before closing I wish to thank the members of my district and of the Fourth District for the many courtesies shown me throughout my term of office, and I hope you will show the newly-elected officers the same courtesies.

Wishing each and every member of the Brotherhood a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. P. CONNER,

Ex-Grand Vice President.

December 31, 1905.

Cooped in his tenth floor office, Mr. Brown
Watched the welcome rain come down.

He saw across the sky
The jagged streaks of lightning fly.

He stood and wondered

At the way it thundered,

And joy lit up his brow.

"My lawn," he chirped, "will get a drenching

now—

My sickly little lawn, the worst

In Drearyhurst!

The dust is laid, thank heaven! In their beds

The flowers will raise their drooping heads

As if to offer their thanksgiving,

And life once more will be worth living."

Still it poured,

And still the thunder roared.

Forth in the drenching shower

At his customary hour

Fared Mr. Brown,

Umbrellaless, the wettest man in town,

But cheerful; he was homeward bound.

He caught his train, and in due time he found

That, though he'd left the city all a-slop.

In Drearyhurst it hadn't rained a drop.

C. T.

EDITORIAL

By PETER W. COLLINS

START RIGHT

How often have you endeavored to again turn over a new leaf and start right? And yet, how soon had you forgotten that same resolution and in a short time were back in the same old rut, that your lack of proper application made possible? Such, you contend, must be the course of events that shape your career; that make or mar you; that give you an honorable competence in life or relegate you to the rear, without hope, without ambition, without the push and energy to do something, to be somebody.

And yet, perhaps, you little realize that somewhere dormant within yourself there lie talents that need but your desire to do something, and they await your command. By all means bring them out, develop them, make them serve you; and upon the application you make of them will depend the making of you.

Be men at all times, striving on the morrow to be greater and better than yesterday. Begin the New Year right and resolve to do at least some one thing that will be of service to you in the future.

A PHASE OF TODAY

With the amazing progress and development which the American people are making in every division of industry, education and art, there is following in its train an ever-increasing number of enterprises of various characters, which in strict justice to one's own sense of right and justice, can not be designated under any other category than buncombe—pure and simple. Striking examples are afforded each day of the gullibility of the "great and generous" American public, and the amount of money actually stolen from them—not as parts of the body politic, but as free and independent citizens—amounts to many, many millions a year. We have the great patent medicine "fake," the great "brain food" fake, the great educational correspondence school fake, and others of lesser but just as pernicious a degree. The following delivered by A. Lacey Spear, of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., is of interest, as it applies to that famous "friend" of labor (whom no true American should patronize), C. W. Post, and his production, "Postum," Gripe-Nuts." Needless to add, A. Lacey Spear is no "labor agitator."

"Leaving fraudulent advertising, on which a book might be written, let us examine for a few moments that which is called misleading publicity. I will read you a full page advertisement put out by the manufacturers of Grape-Nuts.

BRAINS RULE THIS WORLD.

'Not muscle, but brains governing muscle. The quality of brain can be changed by certain selection of food. A food expert perfected a brain-building food by preparing certain elements in wheat and barley in a way that nature would make use of. That food is

GRAPE-NUTS.

'In it the phosphate of potash, obtained from nature's grains (not from the drug shop), is retained in minute particles. This has an affinity for albumen, and together they make the soft gray matter in the brain and nerve centres. A solid fact you can demonstrate by the use of Grape-Nuts. In ten days you can see the difference in yourself. Read 'The Road to Wellville' found in packages of Grape-Nuts.'

"Do any of you gentlemen really believe that Grape-Nuts, or for that matter any other cereal advertising, will produce the results claimed for them. Do you believe that shredded-wheat biscuit actually makes blood and muscle? Has it ever occurred to you that Postum cereal advertising in all its dignity ever steps the bounds of truth when it avers that coffee produces rheumatism, nervous prostration, weak eyes, weak heart, indigestion and kidney disease. This advertising is all dignified. It has back of it men of integrity and sterling worth. It is made reputable by huge factories and enormous bank accounts, but after all is said won't you agree with me that cereal advertising is written for psychological effect only and without much regard for absolute truth?"

Yes, "very estimable gentlemen back of it." Of about the same calibre as the great lights of our recent insurance stars of the "Big Three." Great and good American people? And the correspondence institutes: "Centres of learning!" Your income increased from "ten to fifty dollars per week." "Every mechanic made an electrical engineer in two months." "All for eighty dollars." Bosh! buncombe! Nothing else. Any young man with ordinary intelligence and practical common sense can go to a public library in any city or town in these United States and secure knowledge that not only surpasses the supposed instruction sent to "students," but in many instances the very subjects are stolen from the standard publications and garbled, then sent out as the product of "learned professors" on the "faculty" and "instruction corps" of our "institution." A beautiful building of massive proportion—as large almost as our Capitol at Washington—stated on all stationery used by these "institutes." The fact is: they have a mail box in the hallway, or desk room in the aforesaid "Institutes" where the corps of "Professors" are usually instructing large classes and dictating to hundreds of stenographers, "buncombe." And yet their "dividends" are really enormous.

Then there is Liqueze and Liquezum, Liddier Pinker's Pills, Perula

and a thousand other means of separating the many hard-earned dollars from the simple maiden and wise matron who possess every imaginable ill; and who, after treatment under the direction of these "specialists," discover they have real and not imaginary ones.

There is certainly a moral to be drawn from the victimizing practices of such institutions and that moral is: "You may fool all the people part of the time and part of the people all the time, but there's another born every minute?"

**GIVE THEM
YOUR FULL
SUPPORT**

The union printers of the United States strike on January 4 for that which should be the inalienable right of all men; eight hours work, eight hours rest, eight hours for the enjoyments of home.

In the struggle to gain such conditions they are entitled to receive the full moral and financial support of all trades unionists, and the complete moral support of the entire American people. The successful termination of this effort will mean that those essential to the stability of the Government (the working men of the United States) will have at least that necessary time to devote in pursuit of ideals which will add to its power and prestige as a Government of the people. Give them your earnest support.

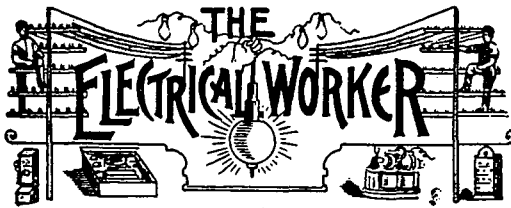
**NEW PER
CAPITA
BLANKS**

The Grand Secretary has devised, as provided by the Constitution, a duplicate per capita sheet for Financial Secretaries of local unions. It is a very simple and convenient sheet and gives an accurate duplicate. The financial secretary, after making out the same, sends the whole sheet, which is in two parts, to the General Office, where the duplicate is verified and returned to the Financial Secretary, thus obviating the very many mistakes and difference of opinion in relation to per capita sheets between the Financial Secretary and General Office. A large carbon sheet is sent with lots of per capita blanks from the General Office.

Greed

I reap my sheaves while the mother grieves
By a little, white empty bed;
My coffers o'erflow as she moans in woe
For her never-returning dead.
My victims are more than Disease and War
And Hunger and Cold can claim;
But my profit I make though grim Death lays
a stake,
And wins in my terrible game.
I am the master of horrid Disaster,

Who follows me over the earth;
Though he sows seeds of death with each fiery
breath—
Pray, what is a human life worth?
One ruler alone I ever will own—
Gold—only his voice will I heed;
Meanwhile I'll destroy that bauble called joy,
For I am the fearful god, Greed.
—James Montague.



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PETER W. COLLINS, Editor and Publisher

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AS THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1906

JOHN MORRISON, Special Advg. Agent.
25 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

*This Journal will not be held responsible for views ex-
pressed by correspondents.*

*The Third of each month is the closing date; all copy
must be in our hands on or before.*



NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

Resolutions are like woman's se-
crets: they are never told and seldom
kept.

Power of Right

The elevation of John Burns to a place in the cabinet of the new Premier of England, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, adds not only to the power and influence of that ministry itself, but affords a striking example of what well-directed, honest and intelligent effort in the advancement of principle can accomplish.

John Burns is a man who exercises to a high degree such effort, and the reforms which will no doubt be instituted under his wise and careful administration will without question be of great and lasting service to his country.

Ambition

Ambition is a peculiar relation between intellect and desire. Intellect in many instances exceeds the desire of its application, and in many others the desire of its application surpasses intellect. It is especially necessary, therefore, to strike an average whereby wisdom with laziness and laziness with wisdom will not trespass on the proper domain of either. Our conclusion leads us to believe Pope's solution was correct:

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep or taste not the Pyrean spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
While drinking helps to sober us again."

As It Is Today

Insurance grafters oft remind us,
How we make their lives sublime,
Digging in our weekly coffers
For the nickels and the dimes.

"Life is real, life is earnest,"
They declare with gusto great,
And the cash to us returnest,
We big three in New York State.

We have power and prestige plenty,
Philanthropy is our aim,
How we strive to win your favor
In this great insurance game.

Some have fallen by the wayside,
Characters that once were great.
See the men who fill their places,
Way up there in New York State.

Bless the people, they that giveth,
Just as easy as before.
Investigation showed the grafters:
Simply this and nothing more.

Information Given—Wanted

Mark T. Caster, 1419 G street,
Lincoln, Nebr., would like to hear
from the following brothers: J.
Higgs; J. J. Sills, Card No. 102257;
— Styles.

Fraternally,

MARK T. CASTER.

Any one knowing the whereabouts
of Harry E. Hallam, notify his
family, who are anxious to hear from

him. Mrs. Hallam, 575 W. Madison
street, Chicago, Ill.

If J. R. Anderson sees this, write
at once to I. J. Wright, Box 764,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Any member knowing whereabouts
of Jack Kerwin, kindly notify his sis-
ter, Miss May Kerwin, 107 South
Mountain avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Will Charles G. Sprague please
communicate with his mother, Mrs. J.
H. Sprague, 233 West 122d street,
N. Y. City.

Will J. W. Doyle, formerly of No.
401, Reno, Nev., correspond with F.
J. Brown, F. S. No. 401, P. O. Box
81, Reno, Nev.

Notices

Local No. 100. Members will
kindly keep away from Jacksonville,
Fla. Strike on.

E. J. McDONNELL, Sec.

Members will please take notice
that the strike of Locals No. 81 and
No. 163, of Scranton, and Wilkes-
barre, is still on and all brothers are
requested to keep away from these
two cities until a settlement is reach-
ed. Notice of such settlement will
appear in the Worker.

J. J. McGLYNN, Sec.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, It has pleased the Creator of all things to call from our midst in the flower of their manhood Bros. John D. Stedman and Charles E. Frich; and

Whereas, We sympathize with their bereaved relatives and friends in their sad affliction. We nevertheless humbly bow our heads to the will of the Almighty; and be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 121 be draped for the period of thirty days in fond remembrance of the sterling qualities of our deceased brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their relatives, a copy be sent to our official journal for publication and a copy of them be spread upon our minute book.

F. A. RYNESS,
F. S. No. 121.

C. FISHER,
S. H. CLEARY,
Committee on Resolutions.

Local Union No. 113, I. B. E. W., yesterday adopted the following relative to the death of J. C. Carlisle:

Whereas, God in His divine mercy has been pleased to call from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, J. C. Carlisle.

Whereas, Sorrow has thrown her said veil over his desolate home and friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, in regular convention assembled, do bow in humble,

submissive obedience to the divine will, in the behalf that his happier and better life is still to come; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender his bereaved friends and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction. We realize how cold and vain are the words of consolation to the bereaved and wounded heart; but if sincere sympathy and fraternal love can soothe the wound, we offer them from the tenderest feelings of our hearts in their behalf; and we further

Resolve, That our charter be draped for the period of one month as a token of our respect to our deceased brother, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family of our late brother, and a copy be published in our official journal, The Electrical Worker.

W. S. WEV,
J. R. GUNN,
CHARLES LUNDY,
J. C. CURTIS,

Committee.

Killed by live wire November 30, 1905.

Whereas, The great and supreme Ruler of the universe has in his infinite wisdom, removed from among us, one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, Bruce Harlow; and

Whereas, The long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful

discharge of his duties in this union makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service, contributions and council, will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of this organization and will prove a serious loss to the community.

Resolved, We drape our charter for a period of thirty days. That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy printed in the local paper and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family.

WILBUR CRAMER,
WILLIAM BETHARDS,
J. H. HISHFIELD.

Whereas, It has pleased an omnipotent Father, in his all-wise but unsearchable ways, to deprive us of the companionship of our esteemed brother, J. F. Williams; and

Whereas, Sorrow has cast her shadow over his family, and although he will be sadly missed by all of us, yet will we say: "Not mine, but Thy will, O God, be done;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy and wish hereby to express our sorrow at his departure from our circles; be it further

Resolved, That although he will be sadly missed, yet we are not really bereft who have so many pleasant memories to sustain us; we further

Resolve, To drape our charter for a term of thirty days as a token of the esteem in which he was held, also to set aside a space in our minute book for the recording of these resolutions, a copy also to be sent to his wife.

G. L. DOTSON,
C. A. WEAIR,
R. J. MOORE,
Committee.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 12, 1905.

It is with heartfelt sorrow and deep grief that we announce the death of our beloved brother and ex-president, Harry J. Marchadie, who departed from this sphere of life during the last week of November. Harry was always an active and untiring worker in the cause of unionism and at all times was found true to his obligation. The way the boys attended to his wants during his illness was a credit, not only to Local No. 130, but to the entire Brotherhood. On the day of his burial every brother quit work and assisted in placing the remains of their departed brother in their last resting place.

At the following meeting a resolution committee was appointed, who drew up the following resolutions:

Sleep on dear brother, thy task is o'er,
Those faithful hands need toil no more;
A quiet calm has stilled our breast;
Rest, dear brother, gently rest.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Harry J. Marchadie; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this local union bow in meek submission to the all-wise will of the Almighty in taking from our midst an honorable and cheerful brother, with character without a blemish; be it further

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of him whom while in life we held dear as a brother and a friend, and while we can never more grasp his hand and see his pleasant smile in life, we do consider it a lesson and a warning from our Heavenly Father to be ready at all times for the call that may come from Him that giveth and taketh in accordance with his wisdom; be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in the loss of one who was a man of sterling qualities; be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of six months as a token of respect, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family and one be spread on the minutes, also that a copy be sent our Worker for publication.

A. V. CHISHOLM,
Press Secretary.

E. P. PHILIPS,

A. PORTEOUS,

Resolution Committee.

It is with heartfelt sorrow and deep grief that we announce the death of our beloved brother, Albert J. Hendrickson, who departed from this life December 20, 1905. He was an active and untiring worker in the cause of unionism up to the last moments of his life. No words can express our appreciation of his devotion to duty in the cause of No. 30.

Resolved, That the above expression of our feelings be entered in full upon the minutes and that a copy be forwarded to The Electrical Worker for publication.

J. W. SULLIVAN,
Rec. Sec.

32 Brook street, Brookline, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite goodness and wisdom, through His messenger, Death, to visit us and remove from our midst our highly esteemed and beloved brother, John H. McAbee; and

Whereas, We mourn the loss of one who, while in life, we held dear as a brother and friend; and while we can never more grasp his hand and meet his pleasant smile in this life, we therefore humbly submit to Him who is the giver of all good gifts in this life, the spirit of our beloved brother; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a brotherly organization, pay tribute to his memory in these lines as a character worthy of our confidence, honor and justice, and inasmuch as our union has sustained a severe loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our

charter for a period of thirty days as a token of respect to our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy presented to the widow, and a copy be inserted in the next issue of the official journal of this Brotherhood.

Local No. 296, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 19, 1905.

FRED'K WIGGIN,
THOMAS McTAGGART,
THOMAS TINNEY,
WARD TOMPKINS,
FRED. MONROE,
Committee.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the universe, in His inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to send the Dread Angel to summon to his eternal home our beloved brother, Edw. Hinson.

Resolved, That we extend to his beloved wife and children, whom he loved so dearly, and to his other relatives, our profound sympathy in this

their hour of affliction, assuring them that we who labored by his side and knew him so well will miss his kindly presence and his manly qualities but little less than those to whom he was connected by the closest ties; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of regard for him as a coworker and as one who was so loyal to his union, the members do attend in a body when the last sad rites are performed, and as a further mark of esteem our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be forwarded to our international official Journal, and a copy be inserted in the Michigan Union Advocate.

JOS. J. DOOLEY,
F. W. STUBENVOLL,
IVAN DODGE,
Committee.

Local Union No. 17, Detroit, Mich.

On the first page of our December number is a New Year's greeting from the manufacturers of the "Headlight" Overall. Thousands of electrical workers throughout the United States who wear overalls made by Larned, Carter & Co. will be interested in this announcement.

Larned, Carter & Co.'s factory is conducted along unusual lines and a visit to this hive of industry is of interest.

The entire top floor of the building is one large room flooded with sunlight. This is the manufacturing department. About 400 people are on this floor alone, busily engaged in the manufacture of the "Headlight" Overall. A feature of interest is the commodious dining room in which meals are served to the employees at a price which barely covers the cost of the food alone. A good meal can be obtained for from five to ten cents, including soup, hot meat and potatoes, bread and butter, pie and coffee. The cooking is all done on the premises and the food is wholesome and appetizing.

A hospital room is also maintained, where employees may receive careful attention when taken suddenly ill. This room is stocked with medicine and restoratives. Twice a week a first-class physician visits the factory and prescribes for any who are ill. There is also a sick benefit fund, so that employees can be cared for in a first-class hospital when necessity demands.

A portion of the second floor is devoted to commodious dressing rooms, rest rooms and sanitary toilet rooms with individual porcelain wash stands supplied with hot and cold water.

Messrs. Larned & Carter are probably the youngest overall manufacturers in America, but the business they have built up is one of the largest in the land. Naturally these young men are proud of their factory and its equipments, and will extend a hearty welcome to visiting electrical workers. Anyone sojourning in Detroit will find a visit to the "Headlight" factory one of interest.

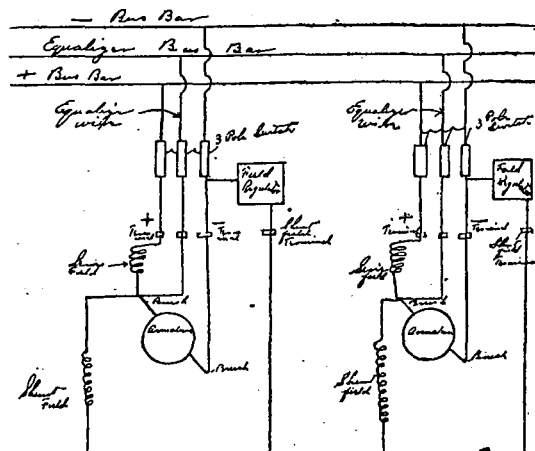
Practical Electricity

[On this page in the next issue we shall publish some very interesting diagrams of two and three phase systems. Any comments and diagrams relative to this department will be received and published. Make diagrams clear and neat.—Editor.]

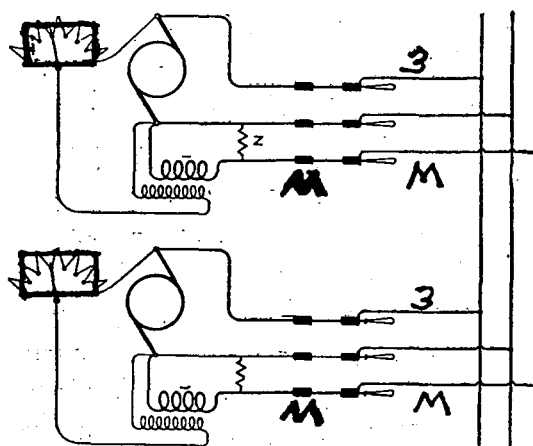
F. A. M.—Question in December Worker regarding best method of “compounding” two compound wound machines is taken to mean, best method of running two compound wound machines in multiple or parallel.

I enclose herewith diagram of usual method, marked so as to explain itself. The middle or equalizer wire is what does the regulating; this must be of as low resistance as the + and — leads from the machine. If it is not possible or convenient to run equalizer through two three-pole switches to bus bar on switch board, it may be run direct from one machine to the other through a single pole switch; when starting up second machine this switch should be closed first, then start machine and bring voltage up to that of the machine which is carrying the load, then cut second machine on and it should immediately take its share of load, watch ammeter when closing switch, and if it does not immediately show that machine is taking its portion of load, open switch and adjust voltage of both machines to bring them to a like figure.

W. M. L., No. 307.



TWO COMPOUND IN MULTIPLE.



TWO COMPOUND IN MULTIPLE.

Answer to inquiry of R. A. in December Worker.

R. A.—Provide yourself with a B. & S. wire gauge, which has stamped on it the area of each size wire in circular mils. Then use formula on which Cook-Grie wiring table is founded, viz.:

$$\frac{21.2 \times \text{distance} \times \text{amperes}}{\text{volts lost in line}}$$

This means multiply distance in feet of desired circuit by 21.2 (or by 22 eliminating the decimal), multiply this by amount of current desired, and divide total by per cent of voltage lost in line; the product of this division will give area of wire you

should use in circular mils; use commercial size which has nearest that sectional area, but always the larger, never smaller.

For instance, you wish to install 100 110-volt lamps 1,000 feet from centre of distribution—

	1000 distance
	22
	2000
	2000
	22000
Per ct. loss:	50 amperes
	2)110.0000(110.000 circular mils.

No. 0 wire = 105592 circular mils

No. 00 wire = 133079 circular mils

No. 00 wire having nearest larger number circular mils would consequently be the size wire required.

W. M. LANNAN, No. 307.

Two eleven hundred-volt transformers on 2,200-volt primaries:

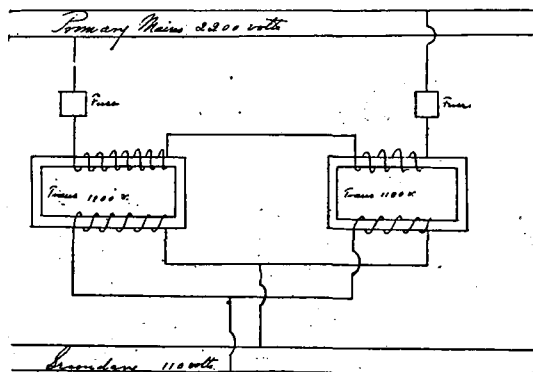


DIAGRAM NO. 2.

Connect two secondaries together, one of each transformer, then connect the remaining two through small fuse wire; if fuse blows connection is wrong and must be reversed; if not connection is O. K. This test must be made before load is cut on.

Three or more transformers may be connected in parallel in the same manner as two.

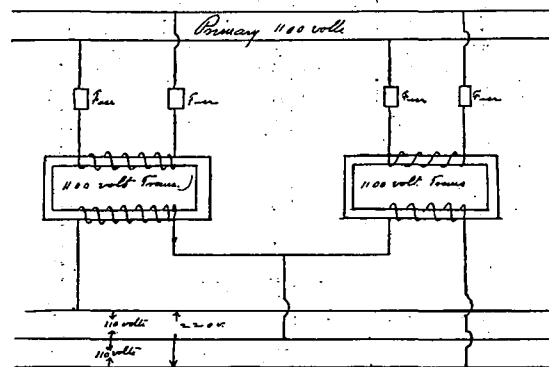


FIG. V.

Two transformers feeding three-wire secondary.

The two secondary sides of transformer that are connected together, and also connected to neutral or middle wire must be of opposite polarity. Test by placing two 110-volt lamps across the two outside wires; if connection is right lamps will burn at full candle power, if wrong lamps will not light.

W. M. LANNAN, No. 307.

IF SOULS COULD KNOW

By EDWARD JOHN HIGGINS

If souls could only know the worth
Of every terrors chill
The little while, and even here,
To sing their fiat still.
If they could feel in every pang
A brother's gentle hand
That soothes the irritated wound
And holds the healing band.

If they could hear the whispering words.
'Tis true we labor long
In search of crumbs like little birds,
And sing no pretty song.
I learn no music at my work,
Only the clattering mill.
Oh! Is it not good reason
I should sing my fiat still.

Before we reach the crisis
Of misery and woe,
Behold what joy and sunshine
If souls could only know.

Referendum Vote on Convention City

JAN 1906

L. U. No.	Toronto	Los Angeles	L. U. No.	Toronto	Los Angeles	L. U. No.	Toronto	Los Angeles	L. U. No.	Toronto	Los Angeles	L. U. No.	Toronto	Los Angeles
1	11	30	61		50	133	45		237	3	6	340		16
2	23	46	63	3	7	134		750	238	7	4	341		23
3	1100		65	24	2	137	21		243		11	345	2	11
4	10	22	68	5	28	139	15	2	244	37		347	3	6
5	20	10	71	1	5	143	15		245	6	9	353	25	
9	50	2	79	15	1	148	13	4	246	37		356	22	6
10	24	11	80		25	149	48		250		21	359		12
11		23	83	42	14	151		479	251	17	20	365	7	
12		14	84		15	155	32		256	8		369	3	10
14	184		85	17	3	156	24	16	258	15		379		7
15	17		87	14	12	159		32	261		7	381		84
16	80		90	15		161	14		265	8	13	382	7	
17	18	1	92	8	1	171	12		271	5	6	392	50	10
19		11	93		15	172		21	272		9	394	8	
21	11	24	96	17		183		24	280		38	398	2	12
26	38	1	97		12	185	15	3	282	43		400	8	4
27	53		98		150	189	17		283		100	401		1
29		50	99	6	9	191	8	6	286	23		405		20
31	22	3	100		18	192		49	291	2	14	407	6	5
34	14		102		40	193		18	296	11		409	21	1
37	13	3	103	300		194		8	298		12	426	12	
39	182		106	6	1	195	6		299	30		427	3	6
40	1	11	108		12	198	1	8	300		7	428		10
41	51		109	1	15	201		15	305	1	7	435	21	3
42		8	112		80	205		25	306		9	441	1	6
43	70		114	33		209	8	4	308		7	450		12
47	11		116		68	210	31		309	78		451	11	6
50	1	11	118	19	6	212		90	313	3	16	458	12	
52	131		121		15	213	29	3	316		17	465	14	1
54	5	40	124	4	12	215	5	2	317	17		468	12	
55	1	10	125	1	27	216		13	324	6	4	469		12
56	35		126	1	10	227	48		325	18	5			
57	35	8	128	2	15	231	1	10	327		7		3744	3261
60		14	132	17	4	233		9	331		8			

PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary.

Delinquent Local Unions January 1, 1906

11	Sept. 05	226	Nov. 04	315	June 04	393	Mar. 05
18	Sept. 05	228	Sept. 05	323	Sept. 05	395	July 05
35	Apr. 05	229	June 05	327	June 05	397	Sept. 05
59	Aug. 05	230	Aug. 05	329	Apr. 05	412	Sept. 05
74	May 05	240	Aug. 05	330	Sept. 04	413	Oct. 04
94	Aug. 05	249	July 05	336	Apr. 05	416	July 05
105	Aug. 05	254	Feb. 05	333	June 05	417	July 05
111	Dec. 04	255	Apr. 05	337	July 05	424	Aug. 05
120	Feb. 05	257	Apr. 05	343	Sept. 05	425	July 05
127	Sept. 05	260	Nov. 04	348	Sept. 05	433	June 05
146	June 05	262	July 05	351	Sept. 05	434	Aug. 05
154	June 05	275	Sept. 05	354	Mar. 05	452	Dec. 04
167	Aug. 05	281	Sept. 05	355	Sept. 04	454	May 05
167	Sept. 05	289	June 05	357	Aug. 05	455	June 05
174	Apr. 05	290	Aug. 05	361	Aug. 05	456	June 05
179	Sept. 05	293	Aug. 05	373	May 05	460	July 04
182	Dec. 04	294	Oct. 04	374	Oct. 04	461	July 05
186	Sept. 05	297	May 05	378	Aug. 05	463	June 04
188	Oct. 04	298	Sept. 05	380	Mar. 05	467	Oct. 04
202	June 05	301	Mar. 05	383	Oct. 04	472	Dec. 04
203	Sept. 04	303	Aug. 05	385	July 05		
219	Aug. 04	312	Mar. 05	386	Sept. 04		

PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary.

Correspondence

No. 1

Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., is still in St. Louis, and from present indications is liable to remain a factor in the public weal.

Business is good for this time of the year, but there are nevertheless a few of the brothers unemployed.

The District Council of St. Louis and vicinity are working wonders. The attendance at meetings is good, and the manner the delegates deal with questions is very encouraging. The new constitution seems to be a stumbling block to some, but after they get it thoroughly digested things will be moving in the same old pleasant way. At the present there is more good feeling existing in this district than has ever been. There seems to be a prevailing desire to work in harmony. Every one feels that the sooner we begin to trust each other, and endeavor to deal honorably among ourselves, the better conditions will be and the surer we are to accomplish any honorable desire for the betterment of conditions. The wage earner has been his own worst enemy. Never try to ease your conscience by saying, "He did the same thing." Two wrongs never made one right. Unionism is a religion, and the rules should be made and lived up to as earnestly as any other.

The most abused word in the English language is charity. Some are liberal givers when it comes to im-

mediate necessities, and at the same time they bitterly condemn a brother for acting as he thought best, but not according to the ideas of the brother who has been more fortunate. The greater part of the unpleasant occurrences could be obviated by the simple rule of placing yourself in the other's place figuratively speaking. If this was done, the first unpleasant word would not be spoken, and the disturbance never start.

No. 1 will be in a new hall, in good company. No. 1, No. 2, No. 59, No. 462 are all liable to be together in one home, and then the rest of the world will find that the lion and lamb can lie under the same roof and have things as pleasant as a sunshiny day in May.

Brothers, always think of the ladies. The sweet things deserve all men can do for them. Some may say that she is this or she is that. It is all men's fault. No woman on earth is bad unless made so by some man. The woman is the weaker, so they say, but I think she is the stronger morally and quickest mentally, but may not have the tenacity of a man, but can if she is so inclined wield a controlling power over the stronger physical hulk. Do your duty toward them, and the Brotherhood and prosperity will perch high on your banner, and if anything is desired from me, I am at your command.

BALDY.

JAN. 1906

No. 50

I have been appointed press secretary and will fulfill my duties.

It has been some time since the public has heard from No. 50, but we are not dead. Two of our brothers, Max Craft and Fredricks, have made difficult splices, and have taken unto themselves better halves.

Work here is not going very fast, but most all of the boys are working and keeping the wagon on the move.

Bros. Geo. Allen, Bert Ward, Christian and myself were out for a little outing. We took a couple of ground men along. All you have to do is to ask the boys how they enjoyed themselves; they can tell you better than I.

What we want is to keep our cards paid up and not let them drop back and then say I don't need a card to work here; what's the use of paying dues. Now, brothers, it is up to you as union men to see that your card is paid up and do not get lax in your duties. Attend meetings and see that things are conducted right. Do not take a back seat, but be progressive and not stay away and knock because things don't suit you, but be up and doing and if things don't go to suit you go to the meetings and have your say there and not on the street. That is not the place to talk, but in the hall. Your presence is always needed at any meeting, and it is your duty to attend, see everything that goes on and not wait to hear the progress of the meeting from some brother. Everything should be kept secret and not placed in the hands of the foe, as is most liable if you talk on the street.

We are beginning to make our-

selves felt now. Then we should stick a little deeper, so we can be felt more. Not overdo things, but be careful and show the people we are gentlemen and not thug workmen and that we are the people that are capable of doing the work and that those that take our places are not.

Yours fraternally,

L. T. YOUNG.

Belleville, Ill., Nov. 27, 1905.

No. 58

As Local No. 58 has not been heard from for a long time I will state that everything is running along smooth and everybody wants linemen. All linemen coming this way with a good paid up card can get work.

Local No. 58 gave a ball and electrical display on Thanksgiving eve and everybody was well pleased.

Hoping this will be in time for the Worker, I will close with best wishes to the I. B. E. W.

Yours fraternally,

F. W. E., Press Secretary.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1905.

No. 72

As it is time for the Worker again, I think we had better get in our bit to let the Brotherhood know how we are getting along down in this neck of the woods. Well we are doing all right, adding a new light now and then. All inside men carry the ticket of this local, except one "cub," and we will show him the mysteries of our goat next meeting, and that gets all the inside men. We have four shops in this 'burg and three of them are working the eight-hour day and

the other is working the scale—nine hours. This nine-hour shop is a new shop—that is a new contractor—and has not been in business but a very short time, and as soon as he gets straight and going good we hope for a change from the nine-hour day.

We are sorry to report the departure of the father of our local exchange, Bro. M. F. Wortham, who has sold out his shop to the Waco Automobile and Electric Co. While Frank does not carry a card now, he has always been our friend and we regret to lose him and wish him success. He organized this local on March 7, 1897, carried card until he became a contractor, and has always stood by us. Work in these parts is getting very slack in all branches of trade and brothers headed for the sunny South had better pass this district up, as there is nothing doing and nothing in sight for this winter.

Of course we are always glad to see the visiting brothers if their ticket is to the good, but if your ticket is not good, you are not good with us, so brother do your duty to yourself and to the boys by keeping to the good. There never was a card that looked good that was not stamped for the current month at least. An up-to-date card is the best recommendation one can show the boys, for they then know that you are all right and the proper one to assist along, and you should not get "sore" if you are turned down because you are not up-to-date with your card. When you fail to keep your dues paid you are failing to carry your part of the load and some one has to carry it for you, so if you are not right, get right, and

then stay right, and you will always have friends and be counted among us, but you should not expect our fellowship unless you are carrying your part of the load. Attend the meetings regular and see that things are done for the good of all and don't let that "gang" (?) run your local. If things are not going correctly, don't be bashful. Speak out and tell the local so. Your ideas may be very valuable to them.

Our local is in a healthy condition and we claim as true a bunch of boys as ever pushed a knob or hiked a stick.

Bro. Munk Robertson had the misfortune to fall from the "drop" wagon and injure his left shoulder and hip, but we are able to report him on the improve, and ere long he will be back in his seat on the spool again.

Wishing success to the I. B. E. W.
C. F. MARRS, Secretary.

No. 70

The time has rolled around for another letter in the Worker. Everything is looking good in our line. In the Cripple Creek District linemen with good cards are a little scarce and cable splicers are in great demand. Linemen get \$3.50 for eight hours. The telephone is cutting the district over to common battery. They have Victor to build and some toll lines. The Colorado Electric Power Co. is building part of Cripple Creek now. Some junk thieves got busy and made some line work. They took the wire from a line of the Pikes Peak Power Co. They thought it was dead, but it furnished light for Gillett. They

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got caught trying to sell it. They were not card men. **No. 78**

Any brother coming this way, bring your card paid up to date and we will treat you right and see that you are not deported. I would like to see a line from Locals No. 40 and No. 415.

With best wishes to all brothers and its Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

F. BLANCHARD,

Press Secretary, Local No. 70, Cripple Creek, Colo.

No. 137

Bro. Alin Miner was burned by electric current on July 27. He was caught between a pair of primaries, which caused the amputation of both arms—the left at the shoulder and the right about four inches below the shoulder. His sides were also very badly burnt. He held an arc for over two minutes and is still alive and will recover. He is still in his bed, and is healing nicely, but it will be some time before he will be healed up. He wishes also to thank Bro. Mackey for the collection of twelve dollars he sent him, and also the boys who contributed to the collection. It came in very good. We also wish to thank the boys of No. 137 very kindly for the kindness and favors they have bestowed upon him. They, along with Bro. Mackey, will long be remembered by him and also his wife and Bro. Fred Miner. Hoping this will meet the eyes of his many friends, wishing all brothers success, I will now close,

Fraternally yours,

FRED MINER.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1905.

No doubt many of the boys will be surprised to see a few words from Local No. 78, but as many of the old members have left and gone to different places we think you will be glad to know that No. 78 is still in existence. We are gradually coming to the top, and hope to see this town a strictly union town before many years at least. We have only one or two shops here at present, and we are working on most every man every day to make a union man out of him. We are to have a strictly union shop the first of the new year, which will be a great help to us.

Our delegates to Structural Building Trades' Alliance attend regular and report very enthusiastic meetings. Each meeting every union local in this place is doing its very best to make the town a union town, and we are bound to win, for we do not believe in "giving up."

Work here has been good all the year round, and is still good, and we wish we could have more union men in this place to help us get more men in the union and better wages. The average wages now are \$2.50 and nine hours, but if we could only get some of the men in the local that are working in the largest shop here, we could get any amount we want and less hours, and we expect to see the day and that very soon, when these fellows will only be too glad to carry a union card, and we expect to make good union men out of them if possible. Our greatest trouble in getting men into the union is that there are a few that make 25 cents more than the average wireman, and

it seems that they cannot see that if they can get the man making less than he does up to his wages, that it will give him a better chance. The rest are simply scared of their jobs, and had rather bend down on their knees to one man than to try to make something out of himself. This is what we have to contend with, but before another year rolls around we expect to see a great change in this town.

With best wishes to all.

Yours fraternally,

W. L. THACKER.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15, 1905.

No. 316

As this will be our first letter for the Worker, we will not make it a very long one, but in so "shocking" a business we are obliged to keep in touch with "current" events.

Our inside and outside bunch are all working, with good prospects ahead for the winter, but you must have the "goods" to work as an inside wireman.

We had five applications last meeting, with five more for next Saturday night.

Hoping this will escape the "editor's evil eye" and get in the Worker.

J. O. SHELLEY,

Press Secretary, Local No. 318.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1905.

No. 256

Well, I will try and get a few lines in this month's Worker to let you all know we are still in line, and always expect to be.

Well, work is fairly good around here. At present writing all brothers are working. The inside men are falling in line now since we have organized a Building Trades Council and adopted the card system. They find out they must have the green goods to work on buildings with other trades.

Bro. Dock Cranin would like to hear from his old friend and brother, Red Kieff, who was with him out on the Pacific coast about three years ago.

Well, I will cut this short for this time. With best regard to the Brotherhood at large, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK FISHER,

President and Press Secretary.

Charleston, W. Va.

No. 363

Just a few lines from No. 363 to let you know we are doing business, and as this is the first for a long time I won't detain you long.

We are now on the road to prosperity as regards our local, no idle members and work for more in the course of a couple of weeks.

We have gained one good concession from the Montgomery Light and Water Power Co., whereby the white linemen have replaced negroes and are getting \$2.75 for nine hours' work. The Bell is paying \$2.50 for nine hours and off 3 o'clock Saturdays.

We are constantly adding new members and forging ahead. If you are right and passing through here we will be pleased to give you the glad hand, and if you are not right keep moving until you get right.

Wishing all success for our organization, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. N. MILLER,

Press Secretary, Local No. 363.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1905.

No. 263

As the Brotherhood has not heard from Local No. 263, I will give you a few details of our doings around this 'burg. Work is not very plentiful at the present time, both telephone companies are doing a little repair work. The light companies are not doing anything. The Edge-wood Trolley Company expect to build a line from here to Trevorton, Pa., a distance of eight miles, but can not say when they are ready. The United Company has a lot of material in Mt. Carmel to rebuild that town, but they have not started any work yet. I don't think the trolley links between here and Sunbury, Pa., will be built this winter.

Bro. Billy (Sharkey) Green has returned from Baltimore.

Bro. Harry (Dutch) While has floated in here and is working for the United Telephone Company with Shorty Samuels.

Bro. Wm. Hall, our secretary, and myself were stringing some wires for Pennsylvania Telephone Company on October 16, when a 30-foot pole on which we were working broke off at the bottom, when I jumped to the ground and broke my wrist and the back of my hand and jarred my hips pretty bad. I struck on my feet, then fell back on my hands. My wrist is stiff, but the

doctor says it will be all right in a short while.

Diamond Dick Walker is here from Pittston, Pa., doing some wiring for the Greenough Coal Company.

I wish our sister locals, No. 163, Wilkesbarre, and No. 81, of Scranton, Pa., the best of success, and hope they will get what they are looking for.

Wishing the Brotherhood success I remain

Fraternally yours,

HARRY T. MORGAN, Pres.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 1, 1905.

No. 369

We are getting right in line now. Everything is moving along briskly and about all the boys are working, with good prospects for the winter. We certainly have derived great benefits from the convention which was held here, in the shape of new members, and this local certainly appreciates the efforts put forth by the visiting delegates in lining these outsiders up.

Grand Vice President Smith was with us on our meeting of November 16 and his presence was greatly appreciated by this local, and I think he was glad he happened in on that night, as we put four new ones through in pretty good style.

As that's about all the happenings for this time, I will cut off the juice.

Wishing all brothers success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

D. BUTTERFIELD,

Press Secretary, Local No. 369.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20, 1905.

From "Old Crip"

Things are moving along smooth here. Some telephone work being done, but men seem plentiful.

I sent in one application last month.

There seems a scarcity of "floaters" through here this fall.

All card men in north Texas are employed so far as I know.

The Southwestern strung about two miles of cable here lately.

Wages are fairly good.

Brothers, let us all try and do our duty.

I want some more of you to quit wearing scab clothes. Brace up, boys! It will encourage others to follow suit. With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally,

ROBERT G. WRIGHT,
"Old Crip."

Denton, Tex., Nov. 21, 1905.

No. 407

We were unable to send a delegate to represent our local at the last convention, but are not discouraged over this, as we are confident whatever is accomplished there will be for the good of all the local unions.

There is nothing that concerns the welfare of the workers to such an extent as unionism. When we stop to consider the great number of men who refuse to join their trades union and prove themselves nothing but stumbling blocks in the path of the unions who are trying to improve the conditions of the workers, it is certainly wonderful what has been accomplished in regard to securing higher wages and less hours to constitute a day's work.

I have the greatest respect for the unionist who shows an unselfish spirit in protecting his family and himself, and also his fellow-workers, and the utmost contempt for the non-unionist, especially the one who has allowed himself to be suspended from his local union and will not come back on account of the dues he will be compelled to pay and not receive any value according to his narrow style of figuring.

The latest from the ranks of the enemy is the organization of a large standing army of unemployed, to be transported immediately to the scene of a threatened strike. The object, of course, is to kill all strikes. And still another, this is to modify the Chinese exclusion law so that it will enable the moneyed interests to over flood the markets of the United States with cheap labor from the Orient, which will have a tendency to cheapen our own labor and change our entire social condition. These are some of the latest tactics to be used by our enemies to crush organized labor, but organized labor will not be crushed. If we wish to hold what we have rightfully earned to improve our conditions it is absolutely necessary to be eternally vigilant, and make our glorious Brotherhood a lasting monument to the cause of organized labor.

Now, my dear brother, it is unnecessary for me to say we all have a legal right to spend our money where we choose, but are you a consistent unionist when you persist in patronizing parties that are unfair to us just because you get the article a trifle cheaper at first cost, and put-

ting a silent word of approval on a method that will eventually reduce your own wages? The union label is a poor ornament, but a good business proposition that concerns all good and true union men.

It is astonishing, what is being revealed to us of the corrupt methods that have been used by some of the lawmakers, private corporations, and politicians, in order to accomplish certain results. We must be constantly on our guard to prevent this class of men from extending their influence to the affairs of our Brotherhood. Our country is undergoing such a rapid state of development that it leaves a certain class of people who become rich suddenly. They are neither workers, nor can they lay claim to the aristocracy. This mushroom class of millionaires are the hardest people to deal with by organized labor, and as a rule show absolutely no mercy for the workers. Their only object is to get the greatest amount of work done for the least expenditure of money.

I often hear people make the assertion that workmen and mechanics of today are not so efficient as those of twenty years ago. We know that the percentage of work accomplished by one man today is greatly in excess of twenty years ago, but this is all on account of labor-saving machinery. And has the standard of wages been kept in proportion to this increase of production? Has the reduction of hours per day been kept in proportion? We can all answer these questions only too well.

Now, dear brother, we must stand together as we never stood before. It is only through united efforts

that we can hope to improve and elevate ourselves, and remember that the man who will turn traitor and forsake his union during a critical time, after having taken a solemn oath, is the most contemptible object in existence, and may God have mercy on him.

The conditions here at present are normal. I don't anticipate any great demand for electricians this winter. If, however, a brother with a card should chance to come here we will certainly do our best for him. The Michigan State Telephone Company has completed the plan of rebuilding their plant. This will result in our local losing a number of good members. The Marquette County Telephone Company has decided to move their exchange and rebuild the system next summer. This work has all been caused by the changing of the municipal street lighting system from the direct current to the alternating current system. Anyone having had experience in telephony knows that the alternating current system of street lighting will make a common return system of telephones useless, unless equipped with metallic circuits.

With success to our glorious Brotherhood, and a Merry Xmas to all, I am

Yours fraternally,

R. F. BECKER,

Recording and Financial Sec.
Marquette, Mich.

No. 77

I am glad to report 77 in good working order at this writing.

No. 77 gave her annual ball

Thanksgiving eve, which was a grand success and credit to any community. The attendance was fair, but very few outsiders present, except the members of No. 217. Thanks to No. 217 for their presence and also their assistance in decorating.

No. 77 voted unanimously on the adoption of the new constitution.

Indications point to a municipal ownership campaign at our next spring city election and good prospects for a straight union ticket in the field.

To my opinion organized labor all over the country is fast learning their duty at the ballot box.

The ballot box is the only place to show our strength so we will get recognition at all times.

Why vote for a man or a party today and have the same man or party ignore us tomorrow. When we go to them for better conditions or legislation they reply with their courts, police force or the militia. No.

Now never let us be guilty again of scabbing at the ballot box.

W. G. HIGGINS, P. S.,
Local No. 77.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 1, 1905.

No. 96

A few words from Worcester. Not much doing here, but about all working the most of the time.

The Second District Council held a meeting in Providence, R. I., December 31. Elected officers, except organizer and E. B. That will be done on Sunday, January 21, at Boston, where we hope to have a larger attendance. Of forty locals in this

district, only fifteen were represented. As every local pays their part toward the organizer, all should have a voice in the choice of same. We want every local that has a member that will make a good organizer to elect him as delegate to the next meeting, but if you are looking for a soft job, with eight hours for a day's work, better not attend, for you may be elected. What we want is a man that can organize this district in one year, so that every man working at the electrical business will carry a card. We want a man that will not expect help from the members. He must expect to be up and at work early and will have to work late at night and carry his dinner, and he must understand he is working for something like 1,500 bosses, and must expect to be found fault with by about all of them. If you think you can fill the bill, get elected as delegate and make a run for it. We will pay fair wages and necessary car fare, and also something for board and time for eating. I hope to see at least thirty locals represented.

Happy New Year to the I. B. E.
W. Press Secretary,
Local No. 96.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 1, 1906.

No. 130

As it is about time for another letter to the Worker, I will endeavor to write a few words about the conditions of New Orleans as far as Local No. 130 is concerned. To begin with, things are far from what we would like to have them. At our meeting held on December 8, we gave up the

fight for closed shop, as we were unable to hold out any longer against the contractors, and now we are working with the open shop proposition. Although some of the boys seem to lose heart in the struggle, still some of us are as determined as ever to get back the closed shop, and only consider our last defeat as a lesson which will be of much benefit to us in the future. Many things came to light during the struggle, which will be of great help in building our local up stronger than it ever was before. As there is nothing like knowing who can be trusted and who can not, I have always contended that our greatest enemies were within our own Brotherhood. Take for instance the man who carries everything that goes on in our meetings to the boss; the man who seldom has anything to say in a meeting room, but who has a lot of criticizing to do on the street corner and in saloons, and in general finds fault with everybody's actions but his own, also the brother who always finds an excuse for not paying his dues. Some brothers seem to always have money for the saloon-keeper, but none for our financial secretary.

Although we gave up the fight, you need not think that we are weak-kneed or anything of the sort, for although we were on strike for eight months, without the slightest assistance from any of the building trades in the city, still some of our members were as determined as on the first day to prolong the fight until we got a satisfactory settlement. But the majority thought it would be wiser to call it off and get out in the shops

once more and try and get those that are on the outside into the Brotherhood. Possibly it was all for the best, but it is mighty hard after fighting so long for your just dues to have to bow in meek submission to the selfishness of an unjust employer. But every dog has his own day and ours will probably come next.

A. V. CHISHOLM,
Press Secretary.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 31, 1905.

No. 155

Local No. 155 has not had anything to say for some time, but is still alive. We are proud to say we have close to thirty members. We have been quite busy the last few months taking in new members. Work is fair at present, and so we have no kick coming. On account of the absence of Bro. E. B. Cregg, our press secretary, I was appointed to fill his place. I will now bring my letter to a close, wishing success to all the Brotherhood in general through the year of 1906, I still remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. M. NELSON.

Oklahoma City, Okla, Dec. 27, 1905.

No. 156

Work is none too plentiful. Wages are fair. Every one in No. 156 seems contented.

Local No. 156 held an enjoyable smoker on December 13.

Xmas is over, with no casualties in No. 156.

Unionism is growing in Ft. Worth. (Also in Denton, if you please.)

I am still helpless, but "game" to the core!

Let us all try and be better union men?

Yours for the cause,
ROBERT G. WRIGHT, "Old Crip,"
Press Secretary, L. U. No. 156.

No. 169

A word from Local Union No. 169: While the brothers throughout the United States have not seen a letter in the Worker from this thriving little local, I wish to state that we are still doing business at the same old stand. We have had about twenty-five applications in the past three weeks, with more to follow. We have committees out doing missionary work in the surrounding towns, Visalia, Hanford and Porterville.

I should be pleased to hear from all my old friends in Kansas City.

Wishing all members of the Brotherhood success, and I might add you will see a letter in the Worker regularly from me in the future.

Yours fraternally,

C. R. RUSSELL,
Press Secretary.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 19, 1905.

No. 237

It might be that some of the brothers in some far-away climate have been straining their eyes in the Worker for some small clue or something from their old local to gladden their hearts. They might have thought us dead, but instead we are very much alive and enjoying life in a fine old way.

The brothers have had no trouble

in finding work here this season in line or inside wiring. Lorain has been growing to the satisfaction of many a laboring man. We have to our credit this season a number of fine blocks and apartment houses, as well as family residences, which are finished and under way. The large, and most of the small, are wired throughout. We have a new firm, the McAdams Electric Co., to compete with the Lorain Electric Construction Co., the latter having moved into larger quarters.

Our main and only showhouse burned the night of the 16th. There were four lives lost in the devil's fire-trap, and had the fire broken out a few hours before many hundred souls would have perished between the fiery walls.

We elected our new officers last meeting night and have a body of men to be proud of.

Lorain, O., Dec. 28, 1905.

No. 447

Our local is at a standstill at present in regard to obtaining new members, but we are having good success financially. We initiated one new member at our last meeting, but there are still seven non-union electrical workers in our city who have not joined us. Four of these are very much opposed to unionism and the others promise us they will join us in the near future. I think if these men who are opposed to unionism would read a little, then think a little, they would be more in favor with us. Perhaps in due time, with the proper effort, we will be able to reach them.

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Our dances have been particularly successful thus far. At our dance Thanksgiving afternoon we cleared fifty dollars. The other dances we have given have given us a large profit.

The time is drawing near in some sections when the politicians will begin to get busy and when all union men should decide who they are going to support at the coming city and town elections. Just as long as we depend on politicians and lawyers to govern our public affairs, the present condition of unions will remain about the same. I think it would be well if all union men would impress the following on their minds at this time:

It was just before election,
And the politician said:
"I am the friend of labor.
Your boons will all be granted
Just as soon as they are read."
But he incidentally mentioned,
In an unassuming way,
That their votes were all expected
On the next election day.
Of course he got the office,
And Labor! It got what?
They expanded the militia,
And assimilated men,
Encouraged all the fine arts,
Developed trade and commerce,
Pulled the snags from several streams,
And Labor got—got nit.

Fraternally yours,

B. P. CARR.

Rutland, Vt., Dec. 17, 1905.

No. 287

New Year's greeting to all our brothers.

As it has been some time since you have heard from us, I thought we could start the New Year in no more fitting manner than by letting all our brothers know how things are prospering in the "City of Brotherly Love."

At present writing we have an agreement with the Bell, which reads as follows: Journeymen splicers, \$4 per day and all expenses out of town; apprentice splicers, \$3 per day and same conditions. While this is not quite so good as we desire, we must rest content till spring, and then I trust I may be able to inform our brothers of something better.

With the Keystone Telephone Co. I am very sorry to say conditions are very bad. None of them are within the fold at present writing, although we are working very hard to get them with us. The Keystone has a very large job on hand, and it is absolutely necessary that we get their men with us in order to get an agreement with them, and as a stronger inducement we have thrown our charter open for a period of thirty days, or till the 1st of February, and I hope to be able to say in my next letter that every splicer in their employ will be one of us.

The Jno. A. Roebling Co., of Trenton, N. J., has also got a very large contract on hand, laying underground for the power company here, but about the same conditions exist with them as the Keystone Co.

The Bell has all kinds of work here, but owing to weather conditions are leary of starting it, but if any of the travelling brothers blow this way when the robins come once more, I feel sure he will land O. K. with some of the different companies if he has the green goods on him, but don't come without them, for we will be laying for you if you do.

Hello! brothers down in Texas; you have one of our brothers with you,

Bro. Jim Ferry. Treat him right, for he always has the goods on him. We all send best wishes to you, Jim, for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

We put a couple of men through the paces last Wednesday night, and I feel sure they will remember the lesson taught them. We have several applications for next meeting night, and several more in view, but as it will be too late for my letter I must postpone the pleasure of letting you know the exact number we enrolled on our worthy books.

Just a word to our brothers in arrears. Can't you realize what our organization means to yourself and your family, if you have one? Come, brothers, pay up your back dues so you can look your brother in the face like a man and not be ashamed for fear he will call you down.

And now a word to our absent brother. You all know the one I mean. The one who tells you in the street or in a bar-room, "If I had been there such and such a motion would not have been passed; I would have voted it down." Brother, it is your duty to be there and not to condemn the brothers who do attend and try to better things for us all. Attend your union on meeting night, and I am sure you will find more harmony and better conditions existing all around.

Well, the joint's about wiped, brothers, so I guess I will ring off for the present, wishing all the paid-up brothers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Fraternally yours,

H. E. LOWE,
Press Secretary.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1906.

No Printers There

One day last week one of the striking printers of A. T. U. No. 182 was soliciting job work of a prominent Akron banker, to be done at the shop of John Wiltout, who is "square" on the eight-hour proposition.

This banker, having stock in one of the "struck" shops, seemed to have a raw spot, and in course of the conversation remarked that printers and other union men were "robbers."

The solicitor asked him if he knew how many printers there were in the

Ohio Penitentiary, to which the banker said he did not.

"Well, I'll tell you," said the printer man. "They have had to suspend publication of the Ohio Penitentiary News until a printer can be found crooked enough to land in the pen, but there are 21 nice, smooth bank cashiers there now, to say nothing of a few who haven't been sentenced yet."—The Akron (O.) People.

LITERATURE

JOHN LOCKE

A study of the work of Locke is time well spent

Practice and Habit

We are born with faculties and powers capable almost of anything, such at least as would carry us further than can be easily imagined; but it is only the exercise of those powers which gives us ability and skill in anything, and leads us towards perfection.

A middle-aged ploughman will scarce ever be brought to the carriage and language of a gentleman, though his body be as well proportioned, and his joints as supple, and his natural parts not any way inferior. The legs of a dancing-master, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally without thought or pains into regular and admirable motions. Bid them change their parts, and they will in vain endeavor to produce like motions in the members not used to them, and it will require length of time and long practice to attain but some degrees of a like ability. What incredible and astonishing actions do we find rope-dancers and tumblers bring their bodies to! not but that sundry in almost all manual arts are as wonderful; but I name those which the world takes notice of for such, because, on that very account, they give money to see them. All these admired motions, beyond the reach, and almost the conception of unpractised spectators, are nothing but the mere effects of use and industry in men, whose bodies have nothing pecu-

liar in them from those of the amazed lookers-on.

As it is in the body, so it is in the mind; practice makes it what it is; and most even of those excellences which are looked on as natural endowments, will be found, when examined into more narrowly, to be the product of exercise, and to be raised to that pitch only by repeated actions. Some men are remarked for pleasantness in raillery, others for apologues and apposite diverting stories. This is apt to be taken for the effect of pure nature, and that the rather, because it is not got by rules, and those who excel in either of them, never purposely set themselves to the study of it as an art to be learnt. But yet it is true, that at first some lucky hit which took with somebody, and gained him commendation, encouraged him to try again, inclined his thoughts and endeavors that way, till at last he insensibly got a facility in it without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. I do not deny that natural disposition may often give the first rise to it; but that never carries a man far without use and exercise, and it is practice alone that brings the powers of the mind as well as those of the body to their perfection. Many a good poetic vein is buried under a trade, and never produces anything for want of improvement. We see the ways of discourse and reasoning

are very different, even concerning the same matter, at court and in the university. And he that will go but from Westminster Hall to the Exchange, will find a different genius and turn in their ways of talking; and one can not think that all whose lot fell in the city were born with different parts from those who were bred at the university or inns of court.

To what purpose all this, but to show that the difference, so observable in men's understandings and parts, does not arise so much from the natural faculties, as acquired habits? He would be laughed at that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country hedger at past fifty. And he will not have much better success who shall endeavor at that age to make a man reason well, or speak handsomely, who has never been used to it, though you should lay before him a collection of all the best precepts of logic or oratory. Nobody is made anything by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit of doing without reflecting on the rule; and you may as well hope to make a good painter or musician, extempore, by a lecture and instruction in the arts of music and painting, as a coherent thinker, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules, showing him wherein right reasoning consists.

This being so, that defects and weakness in men's understandings, as well as other faculties, come from want of a right use of their own minds, I am apt to think the fault is generally mislaid upon nature, and there is often a complaint of want of

parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement of them. We see men frequently dexterous and sharp enough in making a bargain, who, if you reason with them about matters of religion, appear perfectly stupid.

Injudicious Haste in Study

The eagerness and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often a hindrance to it. It still presses into further discoveries and new objects, and catches at the variety of knowledge, and therefore often stays not long enough on what is before it, to look into it as it should, for haste to pursue what is yet out of sight. He that rides post through a country may be able, from the transient view, to tell in general how the parts lie, and may be able to give some loose description of here a mountain and there a plain, here a morass and there a river; woodland in one part, and savannahs in another. Such superficial ideas and observations as these he may collect in galloping over it; but the more useful observations of the soil, plants, animals and inhabitants, with their several sorts and properties, must necessarily escape him; and it is seldom men ever discover the rich mines without some digging. Nature commonly lodges her treasures and jewels in rocky ground. If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labor and thought, and close contemplation, and not leave it until it has mastered the difficulty and got possession of truth. But here care must

be taken to avoid the other extreme: a man must not stick at every useless nicety, and expect mysteries of science in every trivial question or scruple that he may raise. He that will stand to pick up and examine every pebble that comes in his way, is as unlikely to return enriched and laden with jewels, as the other that traveled full speed. Truths are not the better nor the worse for their obviousness or difficulty, but their value is to be measured by their usefulness and tendency. Insignificant observations should not take up any of our minutes; and those that enlarge our views, and give light towards further and useful discoveries, should not be neglected, though they stop our course, and spend some of our time in a fixed attention.

There is another haste that does often, and will, mislead the mind, if it be left to itself and its own conduct. The understanding is naturally forward, not only to learn its knowledge by variety—which makes it skip over one to get speedily to another part of knowledge—but also eager to enlarge its views by running too fast into general observations and conclusions, without a due examination of particulars enough whereon to found those general axioms. This seems to enlarge their stock, but it is of fancies, not realities; such theories, built upon narrow foundations, stand but weakly, and if they fall not themselves, are at least very hardly to be

supported against the assaults of opposition. And thus men, being too hasty to erect to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge, when they come to examine their hastily assumed maxims themselves, or to have them attacked by others. General observations, drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take counterfeit for true, our loss and shame will be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. One or two particulars may suggest hints of inquiry, and they do well who take those hints; but if they turn them into conclusions, and make them presently general rules, they are forward indeed; but it is only to impose on themselves by propositions assumed for truths without sufficient warrant. To make such observations is, as has been already remarked, to make the head a magazine of materials which can hardly be called knowledge, or at least it is but like a collection of lumber not reduced to use or order; and he that makes everything an observation, has the same useless plenty, and much more falsehood mixed with it. The extremes on both sides are to be avoided; and he will be able to give the best account of his studies who keeps his understanding in the right mean between them.

Labor's Key to Growth, Permanency and Success

Again I feel it incumbent upon me to impress upon the minds of trade unionists the necessity of making the unions of greater benefit and advantage to workmen, not only in the direct effort to maintain and advance their material condition in the matter of wages, hours and conditions of employment, but also by providing a system of benefits for the membership and protecting them in all their vicissitudes of life, and to provide these, the necessity of establishing the payment of higher dues in the unions.

There is no good reason why our unions should not, apart from their protective, trade and labor features, become the guarantee to our members for the payment of benefits by reason of illness, unemployment, loss of tools, superannuation, traveling, death, etc., etc.

Surely, recent investigations have demonstrated beyond question how largely the wage earners of our country are mulcted by excessive premiums paid to so-called insurance companies and societies. Our unions, by their very economy of administration, by their experience, as well as by their mutual interests, do, and can, give greater returns for dues paid than any other institution on earth.

As against the objection of some who assert that these features are not the functions of unions, is the answer that the functions of the trade union movement in the interests of the working people are without limit.

As against the aspersions of opponents, we fearlessly assert, and can

easily demonstrate, that man for man, or association for association, the officers and the great rank and file in our movement, are as honorable, high-minded, faithful, and honest as any of our critics or opponents, either in their individual or associated life.

As against any notion that the accumulation of large funds for the payment of benefits as well as for protective features would prove temptations to dishonesty, the unions which have already established these features manifestly disprove.

It may appear paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that there has been less dishonesty or maladministration in unions having accumulated large funds than in those in which large funds have been conspicuous by their absence.

Unions having the foresight and wisdom to provide themselves with accumulated funds have also devised systems to check and prevent dishonesty. There appears to be no good reason for a union with small funds to devise such protection and checks. Paupers do not find it necessary to provide themselves with burglar-proof safes.

Nor need we fear court decisions or suits at law mulcting our organizations and endangering the security of our funds, despite the flagrant decisions rendered within the recent past. Substantial funds once accumulated for provident as well as protective features, will compel better and higher regard for their sanctity by both the public and the bench. And if perchance through perverse interpretation of existing law the funds of a

union may be attacked, as was evidenced in the famous Taft-Vale decision of the British courts, it would undoubtedly result in our country as in Great Britain in so changing the law as to curtail the power of the judges to wantonly attach the funds of organized labor.

The advocacy of the accumulation of funds, the establishment of benefit features, and the necessity of higher dues in order to insure the payment of such benefits, will, of course, lay us open again to the taunt of trade union opponents that we establish "dues-paying" institutions; but the failure of any of our unions to render every financial assistance requisite, and for which the members in their organization have neither paid nor contributed, is taken advantage of by these self-same opponents, exaggerated, flung in our faces as a taunt of trade union ineffectiveness.

Organized wage-earners are not averse to the payment of reasonably higher dues to their unions, providing they can be guaranteed and feel assured that their interests as workmen will not only be protected and promoted, but that they may lean upon their fellow workmen in union to stand by them in all the ills of life; lean upon them and receive their support, not as a charity doled out to them, but as a right received and toward which they themselves have contributed. The failure of a union to be of such substantial support to the workmen, is to them sufficient cause to lose faith and confidence in organized effort.

It is a notable fact that unions

which make least provisions for benefits are those which suffer most through reduced membership resulting from either a trade decline or the loss of a strike, are the last to recover, and consequently the least effective in protecting the interests of their craftsmen.

Unions adopting these benefit features should be admonished in the beginning against making such large promises which they may possibly be unable to fulfill. Nothing can contribute so much to the loss of the workers' confidence in a union as its failure to fulfil its promises. Almost any other association may close or suspend the payment of benefits to its members; a union, never. Time and experience may demonstrate that the union is able to pay higher benefits than promised in the beginning, when the change can then be made.

It is gratifying to be enabled to state that much progress has been made by our international unions in the establishment of general beneficial features, the accumulation of funds, and the requirement of the payment of higher dues by their membership; but the advance is not satisfactory; it is not general; it is the duty of all to make it so, and thus insure the success, permanency, and continuity of our movement, make it of constant increasing advantage to our fellow workers, and a still greater benefit to all mankind.

(From President Samuel Gompers' report to twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.)

Will Labor Ever Learn?

By HERBERT N. CASSON.

Will labor ever learn to organize first and strike afterwards, instead of striking first and organizing afterwards?

This is the lesson taught by the recent strike of the meat packers in Chicago. It is not true that the loss of that strike proved the weakness of organized labor. On the contrary, it proved the weakness of unorganized labor, even when heroically assisted by trades unionism.

It is not true that the meat packers were organized. Their unionism was not worthy of the name. A man is not a union man because he joined the union last night.

A mob of men, with union cards on which the ink is still wet, is not a union any more than a pile of bricks is a house.

Good union men can't be made "while you wait." Military men say it takes three years in the field to make a soldier.

When Oliver Cromwell set out to thrash King Charles he took a body of men and drilled them until no army on earth could defeat them. Then he went on strike against King Charles, and the king lost the strike, with his head to boot.

When "Mad Anthony" Wayne set out to thrash the Indians in western Pennsylvania, he took a body of men out into the forest and kept them there for six months. When he had them tougher than hemlock and keener than wildcats, he led them against the Indians and swept their villages off the map.

The day has gone by when a strike

could be won by a crowd and a half-dozen fists in the air. Numbers alone won't help you win a strike, any more than putting on six pair of breeches will help you win a foot race.

What can you expect of a union that can't get twenty members to a business meeting?

What can you expect of a union when it's like pulling teeth to collect dues?

What can you expect of a union when the five or six members who understand unionism don't care enough about it to explain it to the others, and when the others don't care enough about it to listen?

What can you expect of a union when the rank and file sit in the wagon and expect the officers of the union to pull them up the hill of prosperity?

Unionism is a big subject. I have been studying it for twelve years, and I don't know it all yet. But one fact that I am sure of is this—the cure for weak unionism is strong unionism.

In every case during the past year, in Chicago and Colorado especially, the men who went on strike were practically unorganized men. They were Italians and Huns and Poles, who knew little or nothing of unionism until after their strikes began.

The wages of the meat packers and of the Colorado miners were being forced down to the point of chattel slavery. The men cried out in their misery and the trade union organizers sprang to help them.

It was non-unionism that brought the Chicago and Colorado workers down to less than \$7 per week. Don't

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forget that. And it was unionism that tried to pull them up. Don't forget that.

If the crude mass of untrained laborers, weighted down by rascally politicians, and a horde of scabs, could not be lifted up to the level of unionism, don't blame the heroic few who tried to do the job.

A strike should always be a last resort. It is as necessary to have in reserve as a revolver in the Philippines; but it is always a gun that shoots at both ends.

If a body of wage-workers is being unfairly treated, it should begin to prepare for a strike. It should close up its ranks and begin to hold educational meetings. It should raise its dues and pile up a strike fund.

It should hire the best lawyers in the city. In industrial battles lawyers are like cannon. You can't fight without them, and the bigger your guns the better.

It should subsidize the daily papers, if possible. This can generally be done by putting a \$10 notice of union meetings in the paper once a week. With a little diplomacy, newspapers come cheap.

It should get ready and then wait for the best time. What union can hope to win when there is an army of unemployed outside the factory doors?

There is no better motto for a labor union than the motto of the Roman general, Fabius—"Be patient till the proper time comes, and when you strike, strike hard."

During the past year the unions in the building trades in New York City have almost wrecked themselves by or-

dering a series of half-baked strikes. The man who led the labor parade last year was afterward convicted of extortion, and the man who led the parade this year is now being tried for the same offense.

How can a trade union hope to win public sympathy when it flounders into a strike with tainted leaders and an empty treasury? This is the straight question which the labor press must keep before the unions.

The ideal union is the one which secures the highest wages and the shortest day by the fewest strikes.

A leader who keeps his union always on the firing line is a wrecker. His aim is sure to be either glory or boodle, and not the welfare of his union.

Our great work is to build up the unions. When a union is so strong that it commands the respect of the politicians and the newspapers and the general public, it will also command the respect of its employers.

We all need to have a larger idea of what a union should be. As long as thousands of men are not willing to pay more than \$6 a year to their union, they may expect it to be a cheap and shoddy affair.

A trade union is not a raffle, where you put in ten cents and hope to get a gold watch. It is a business organization, which gives you back value for all that you put in.

Everything worth while takes time and money. You can not educate the masses by saying "Hurrah, boys." To unionize the working people is, as Carlyle said, "the greatest task in the world."

Telephone Lineman in Arizona Who "Shot Up the Trouble"

"I reckon I shot up that trouble some," was what "Slim" said when he returned to camp about 9 o'clock one night.

The Government long distance telephone line had just been completed under the most difficult engineering conditions from the Arizona Dam to Tonto Basin and Upper Dam, to connect the several construction camps. Geo. Bond Ellison, electrical engineer, relates the characteristic incident in the Journal of Electricity.

The line after completion was remarkably quiet and efficient in transmission and remained so for a week or ten days. At the end of that time the engineer rode into headquarters camp and was asked what had gone wrong? They could not get the Arizona Dam. There was an awful buzzing and rattling, and it had been so for twenty-four hours. It was O. K. on the Upper Dam section. The trouble was down the river; the engineer tested several times, and each time the rattling was seemingly louder. Finally the line rider was called in and told to hike down the trail and clear the trouble.

The line rider was known as "Slim," a long, lean Arizonian, preternaturally solemn, picturesque and characteristic in speech. In three or four hours the trouble cleared up and "Slim" was looked for to explain the cause. About 9 o'clock that night "Slim" came gangling into the engineer's tent and folded himself up on a box and carefully rolled a cigar-

ette; cocking his eye up at the engineer, he cautiously delivered himself.

"I reckon I shot up thet trouble some."

He was asked to explain.

"Wa-al, yu see, I hiked down the trail fer about twenty miles and didn't find nuthin', everything clear. Sa-ay, yu know where the line goes down in the holler at Fish Creek? I got round that pint of rock and looked down at thet pole. Yu know it's a transpersition! There was a big, red-eyed, long-horned steer just a bel-lerin' and pawin' up the ground all around and kinder lookin' up. I rid closter to get wise and dang my buttons! ef there wan't a six-foot rattler, head end wound three times around one wire and tail end three times round t'other and the little ole rattlers stickin' right up. Wa-al, I jist naterally figgered it out this here way, that steer had caught Mr. Rattler and histed him up on the wires and was a waitin' fur him to fall off. Mr. Rattler was jist naterally scared plumb stiff and every time we took down the receiver and rung up we'd shoot the juice through him and he was hangin' there jist rattlin' like h—l for help!"

"Slim" went on to say that he was so impressed by the reptile's intelligence that he had killed the steer and turned the snake loose in the hills.

The riches of a country are to be valued by the quantity of labor its inhabitants are able to purchase, and not by the quantity of silver and gold they possess.—BENJ. FRANKLIN.

Tribute from Pres. Gompers

On the evening of December 28, 1905, the Electrical Workers of Washington, D. C., Locals No. 26 and No. 148, held a large and enthusiastic open meeting, at which President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an eloquent and able address on the benefits to be derived by membership in trades unions, and proved by many examples the real and practical value of such membership.

He accorded to Henry Miller, the First Grand President of the I. B. E. W., a place in the history of the labor movement worthy of the splendid character and whole-souled devotion of him who first led the electrical workers of this country under the banner of trade unionism, and when President Gompers said: I have never in my career seen devotion to the cause more untiring or unselfish than that which Henry Miller gave for the cause of labor. It was my pleasure and honor to have issued to him the first commission that was ever given to an electrical worker in the cause of labor, and my admiration and love for him grew with each day of our acquaintance. As the year went by Henry Miller proved to be a splendid and capable organizer, untiring in his efforts for the electrical workers, and from an organization of a few men he formed the nucleus of a most powerful international organization—the I. B. E. W.

I remember the day when men worked long hours for short wages; I remember the day when there was little confidence in the international

union, much less the local unions. I believe in the formation of local unions powerful and strong; but when a man who goes from Washington is a member of either of your local unions, with a clear card of membership, that ought to be a passport into any local union. I believe that the man who comes from elsewhere with a clear card of your International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ought to be honored as a member of your International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been a great growth since then. Of course, there is nothing in line but what it has its set backs, and so it is with every organization; but when you look back and note the conditions in the electrical workers which now obtained, and some years ago, I think all must agree of the splendid advance. I am not only referring to the matter of wages, but that your employers are at least placed in a position where they can compete with others in the trade.

I believe that there is not one thing in the whole planet of human thought that is so contributory to the life of man, to make home so respected, to prolong his strength, life and make him in every sense a better workman and a more considerate husband than the eight-hour work day. Eight hours I believe to be a splendid time to perform his daily labor.

After all, it is the great human heart that throngs for the hope; for the desire for greater and better things.

Legality of Union Shop Judicially Affirmed

Editorial by President Gompers in the American Federationist.

We have been very disrespectful to those noble and virtuous patriots, the sweaters, and those who, in the name of Liberty, Americanism, the Constitution, and the Golden Rule, have declared war on the union shop. We have treated in these columns the whole anti-union campaign as a farce and a bit of plutocratic hypocrisy as far as the appeals to "sacred principles" were concerned.

Nay, we have done more; we have had the hardihood to criticise, and some say to ridicule, certain decisions of solemn, ill-informed, or unconsciously prejudiced judges who had permitted sophistical attorneys to mislead them into condemning agreements voluntarily made, providing for the union shop; that is, for the exclusive employment of union men in certain establishments for certain periods.

How rash all that was! How could we contradict learned judges in whose opinion any "closed shop contract is an illegal and wrongful contract, a contract opposed to public policy, because designed to create a monopoly?" How could we continue to advocate the union shop and swear at the attempts of short-sighted employers and their obliging attorneys to outlaw all union shop contracts?

Well, we could—we did. We were guilty of those unheard-of things, as are the typographical unions that even now, regardless of grotesque injunctions and silly dicta, are fighting for the union shop and the eight-hour day.

And, strange as it will seem to our friend, the enemy, one of the greatest courts in the country, the New York Court of Appeals, has just completely justified our attitude.

That great court, to which, by the way, organized labor is indebted for several admirable, sound, progressive

decisions, has upheld a typical case, a union shop contract, declaring it perfectly legal and in no sense incompatible with public policy and industrial liberty.

More than that, it has treated the arguments of the grave counsel of the employers, party of the second part in the case, with a degree of disrespect that is akin to contempt. This is "the unkindest cut of all." Finally, the virtuous and patriotic champions of "liberty," in the form of sweat-shops and anti-union shops, have not even the consolation of one or more dissenting opinions. The court was unanimous!

Will the foundations of American liberty and American government withstand this shock?

We shall see. Meantime, let us briefly give the facts of the New York case, which we commend to the study of thoughtful employers and honest lawyers, as well as to the attention of organized labor.

The New York local of the Protective Coat Tailors and Pressers' Union had entered into an agreement with a clothing firm, whereby the latter, for a sufficient consideration, bound itself to employ none but good standing members of that union. The firm had violated the contract, and the union had brought suit to recover damages for the breach.

In the trial court the union won, but the favorable decision was later reversed by the appellate division. Two questions were involved: First, was the contract a good, legal contract? Second, was the defense sufficient on its face? The defense was that the contract was not enforceable in a court of law because it was opposed to public policy, in that it operated to restrain trade and establish monopoly in labor.

This, it will be remembered, was precisely the ground upon which some two years ago a high Illinois court declared a "closed" shop contract void and unlawful.

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But the New York Court of Appeals declined to take that view. It held that the garment workers' union shop contract was perfectly valid, lawful and proper, and that the employers were bound by it.

By implication, the court rejected the contention that union shop contracts tend to create monopolies and as such are injurious to the public. We have shown how absurd and hollow the contention is, how it logically leads to the repudiation of all contracts, and how employers have always had the right to make contracts in regard to raw material, machinery and things of

the kind that the hypocritical and pseudo-patriotic employers have attempted to deny to organized labor.

The New York decision completely vindicates the union shop, and covers its rabid, fanatical or vicious enemies with confusion and ridicule. We almost pity the plutocratic lawyers and the prejudiced, gullible judges who have been betrayed into making silly, farcical decisions against the right of contract in the name of the right of contract.

The union shop rests on the right of contract and the right of property and the right to dispose of one's labor.

We Don't Patronize

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

BREAD.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

CIGARS.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New

York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

FLOUR.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.

GROCERIES.—James Butler, New York City.

MEATS.—Kingan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.

PIPES.—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.

TOBACCO.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

CLOTHING.

BUTTONS.—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Krementz & Co., Newark, N. J.

CLOTHING.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.

CORSETS.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

GLOVES.—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

HATS.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

TEXTILE.—Merrimac Manufacturing Co. (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.

UNDERWEAR.—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.

WOOLENS.—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

SHOES.—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.

SUSPENDERS.—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDERS.—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERS.—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.

JAN 1906

POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.

POTTERY AND BRICK.—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harblson-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS.—S. R. Baily & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.

GENERAL HARDWARE.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

IRON AND STEEL.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Company, New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.

IRON, ARCHITECTURAL.—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.

STOVES.—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

BAGS.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

BASKETS.—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.

BROOMS AND DUSTERS.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

CARRIAGES.—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

COOPERAGE.—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

CHINA.—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.

FURNITURE.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

GOLD LEAF.—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.

LUMBER.—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

LEATHER.—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

PAPER BOXES.—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.

PAPER.—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norwalk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS.—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.

WATCHES.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURLAP.—H. B. Wiggins' Son's Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

BILL PASTERS.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio

RAILWAYS.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

TELEGRAPHY.—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

Lehmaier-Swartz & Co., New York City.

CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS

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New Orleans.....281	Shreveport.....397			
Shreveport.....194				
Shreveport.....397				

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				Eau Claire	432	Victoria	230	Montreal	463

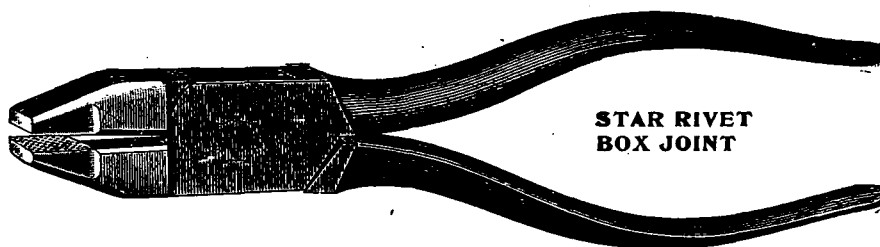
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Gold Plated	-	-	-	-	\$2.00
Small Solid Gold Buttons	-	-	-	-	.75
Match Safes "I. B. E. W."	-	-	-	-	.25
Copies of Convention Proceedings	-	-	-	-	.25

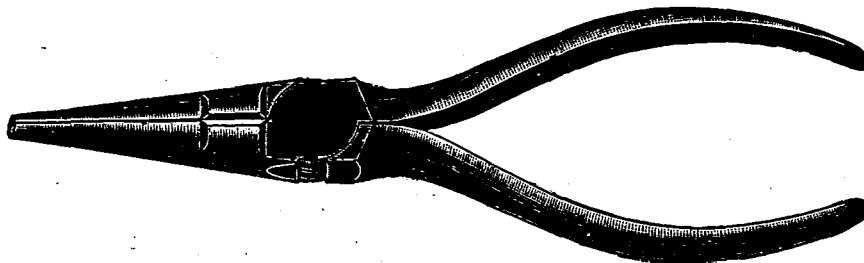
JAN 1906

GENUINE CRONK PLIERS

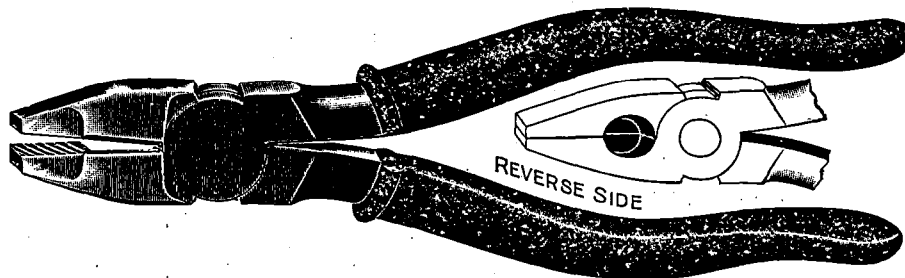


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BOX JOINT

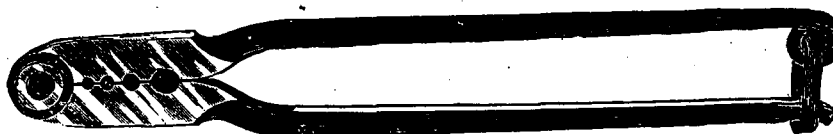
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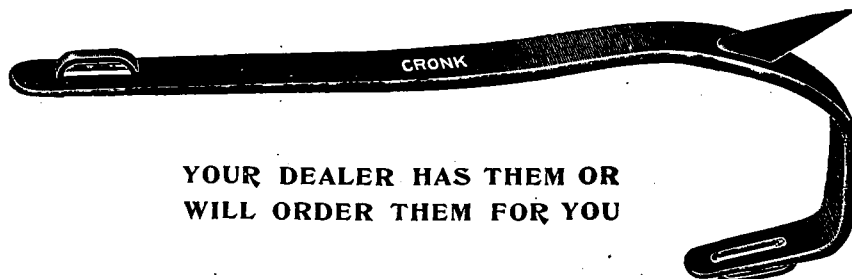
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Manufacturers of High Grade Incandescent Lamps

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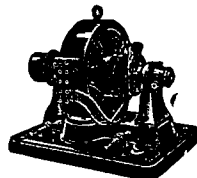
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ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND TELEPHONE APPARATUS



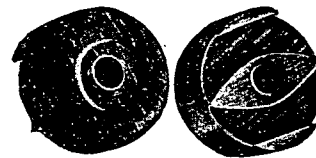
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Blake Compressed Cleats



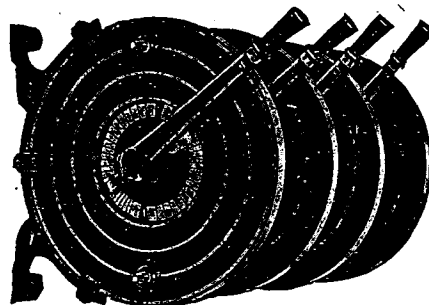
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FIG. 12

THE WIRT ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

PHILADELPHIA

JAN 1906

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and Dry Batteries and
Atlantic Dry Batteries

Eastern Battery Connectors

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THE
Philadelphia Electric Co.
10th and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia

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Everything Electrical
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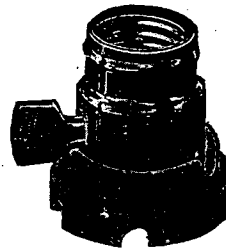
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THE BRYANT ELECTRIC CO.



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safest investment in the world. \$10 enough
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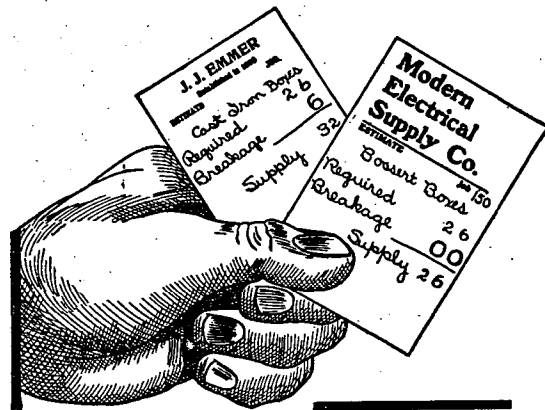


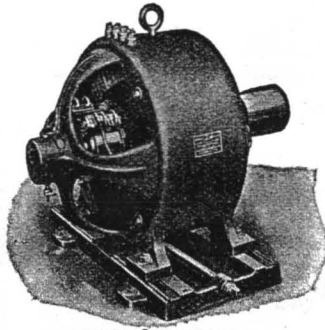
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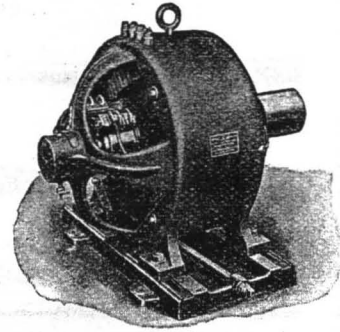
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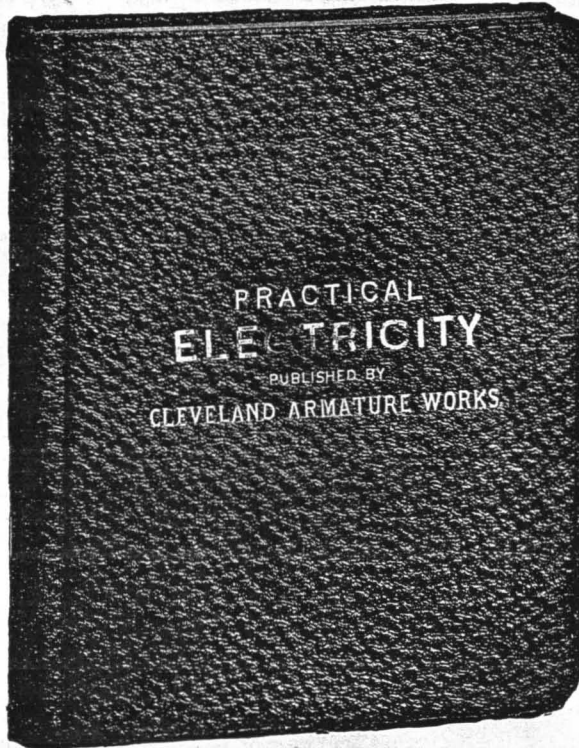


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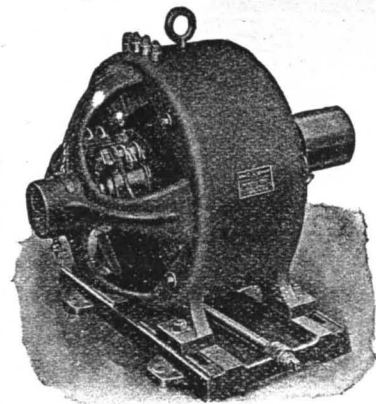


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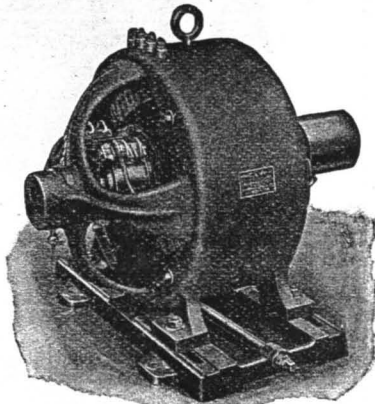
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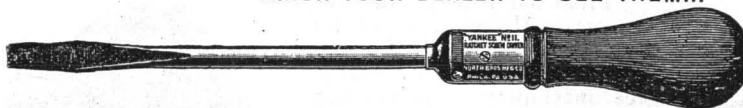
JAN 1906

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Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character. Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better.

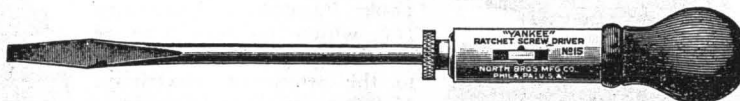
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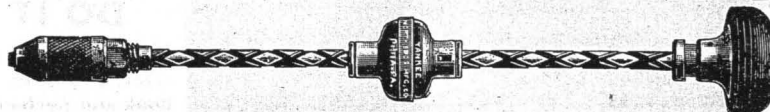
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Ratchet Screw
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"Yankee"
Ratchet Screw
Driver with finger
turn on blade.



"Yankee"
Spiral Ratchet
Screw Driver.

"Yankee"
Automatic Drill with
Magazine for Drill
Points.

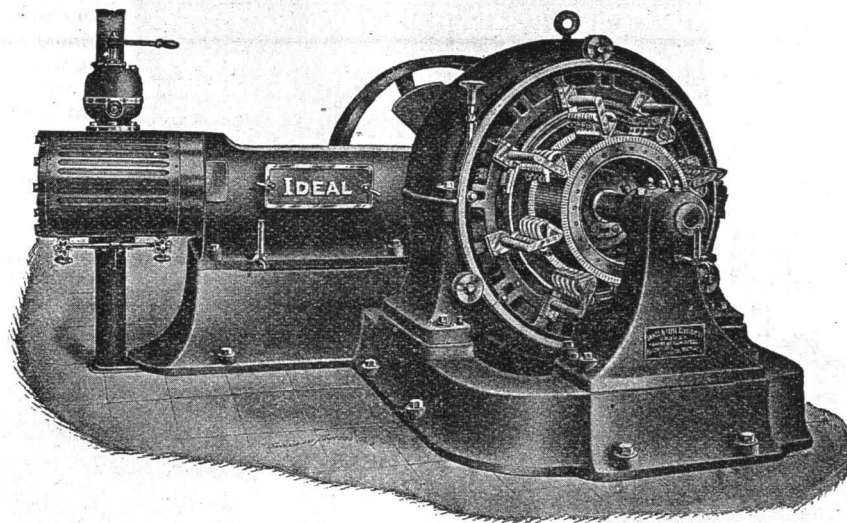


"Yankee"
Reciprocating
Drill for Wood or
Metal.

Our "Yankee" Tool Book tells all about these and some others, and is mailed free on application to

North Bros. Manufacturing Co. Lehigh Avenue and American Street
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Jantz & Leist Electric Co.



MANUFACTURERS OF
Multipolar Motors and Dynamos

808 and 810 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.



**Happy in a Suit of Finck's Detroit Special
Overalls and Jacket**

Clarence Warmington

Better known as

Hot Stuff

Clarence Warmington has been dubbed "HOT STUFF" by the railroad boys of the Southern Pacific. He has won that extra appendix to his name by his numerous fast runs. He was recently transferred from a Yuma freight run to the regular passenger trip to Santa Ann. On last Saturday he pulled out of the Arcade depot fourteen minutes late and made the run to Santa Ann, a distance of thirty-four miles, in forty-nine minutes, making several slowdowns and eleven stops. He ran in on time. Several Sundays ago he touched the high-water mark on the run to Santa Monica, making the run in twenty-one minutes. Again on this last Sunday, according to a railroader who kept "tab" on the telegraph poles, Warmington was spurring along for a short time at the rate of 78 miles per hour. He is as full of fast runs as a boy is of candy on Christmas morning.

**I wear Finck's Detroit Special Overalls because
they are the best.**

*C. E. Warmington
Los Angeles Calif*

Engineers and Firemen are buying Finck's "Detroit Special" Overalls and Jacket because they are the best. Ask for them or write for booklet.

W. M. Finck & Company, Detroit

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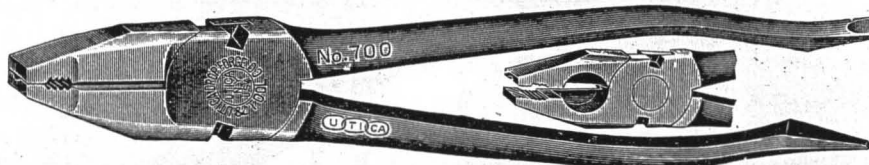
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No. 1950—Samson Cannon Ball Throat, Side-Cutting Plier. Especially adapted to Heavy Work



No. 700—Combination Plier. (6 Tools in One.)

UTICA TOOLS ARE SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, DESIGN AND FINISH

Special attention is given to the design of the tool, so that its utility and cutting power is increased

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR UTICA TOOLS PRICE RIGHT QUALITY GUARANTEED

.... Write for the Electrical Section of the Green Book

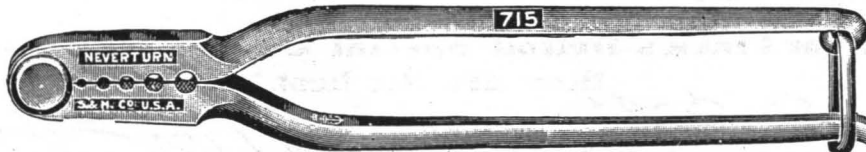
UTICA DROP FORGE & TOOL CO. - - 71 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

Swedish Nevertum Linemen's Clamps or Connectors

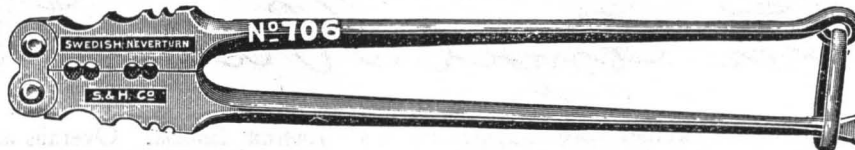
The Swedish Nevertum Tools have been used and tested for years. Have always given satisfaction to the users. The prices are within reach of all. The quality is superior to all others. Made from Electro BO-RAS-IC steel. Spring-tempered handles with round edges. The best that mechanical skill can produce. Fully warranted.



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We are the Largest Manufacturers of Electrical Tools in the World

SMITH & HEMENWAY COMPANY

Mfrs. Fine Electrical Tools

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CAUTION

We announce for the protection of our customers that all small tools, climbers, etc., of our manufacture are stamped with our firm name thus: **M. KLEIN & SONS.**

There are tools on the market stamped "Klein's Pattern," and a number of climbers have been sent to us in a defective condition which we have been asked to replace. Evidently the owners were under the impression that they were made by us.

Purchasers wanting genuine Klein goods are cautioned to see that the full name **M. KLEIN & SONS** is stamped on them. None other are genuine.

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WEAR THE I. B. E. W.

Cuff Buttons

SOLID GOLD (PER PAIR), \$2.00

ROLLED GOLD (PER PAIR), \$1.50

Send in your order now, while the supply lasts. All orders must be accompanied by the necessary amount of cash.

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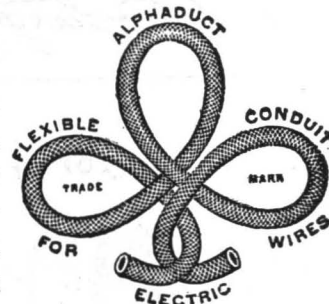
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Is recognized all along the line as the most perfect CONDUIT Order by name and Give It a Trial



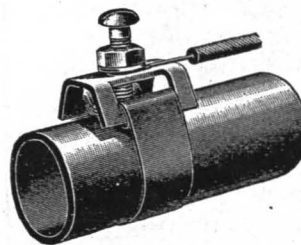
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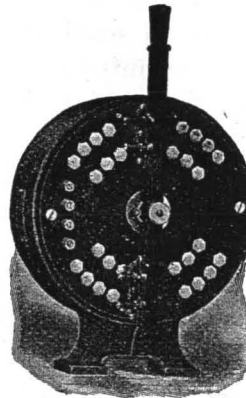
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**SMALL
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**May be
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ACME—A COMMUTATOR NECESSITY
Prevents sparking or heating
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Directly with Over 350,000 Subscribers in the Three States.

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Ask your dealer for the Donnelly. He either carries them in stock or
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Price per Pair, Express Prepaid.....\$2.00
Price per Pair, Express Collect..... 1.50
Extra Spurs, 25 Cents Per Pair, Postpaid.

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Insist on having the Donnelly, and you'll never regret it.
Every Pair Guaranteed.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE BLAKESLEE FORGING COMPANY
PLANTSVILLE, CONN.

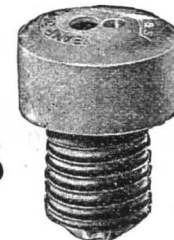
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You Can Still Use



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WE MAKE BOTH STYLES



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Knife Switches ——— Switch Boards ——— Panel Boards

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Many a lineman owes his life to his rubber boots. With other people rubber boots keep out the wet; with linemen they keep out the wet **and the electricity.** But a cracked rubber boot is a dangerous thing for a lineman to wear. His rubber boots should be the best. Here are three famous brands of rubber boots:

BOSTON CANDEE WOONSOCKET

The first are made by the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Boston; the second by L. Candee & Co., New Haven, Conn.; the third by the Woonsocket Rubber Co., Woonsocket, R. I., all old reliable companies, whose goods have been the standard for fifty years. Look on the bottom of your boots. If one of these three names are there, you've got good boots.

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For Every Service

For Underground, Aerial and Submarine use
"Safety" wires and cables have the endorsement
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OPERATES

Over 50,000 Stations in Wisconsin

And over 20,000 miles of toll wire in connection therewith

The present exchange rates bar none from the service, and very liberal toll discounts render their toll service the most efficient and economical means of communication.

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The
Superior Conduit
for Interior
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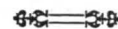
21 Park Row, New York City, U. S. A.

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Delighted

Slick Observatory



January 1st, 1906.

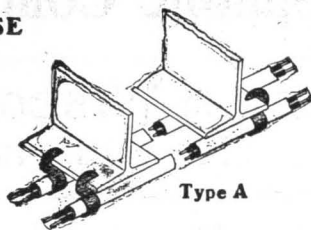
Careful observation establishes the fact that the Excavators Union who are just completing the extensive system of canals on the Planet of Mars, have worn Keystone Overalls for several centuries. This may account for the "Keystone" recently appearing on the face of the Moon, as the Man in the Moon is supposed to know a good thing when he sees it.

MADE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS BY
CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL CO., Newburgh, N.Y.

Is Time Worth Saving?

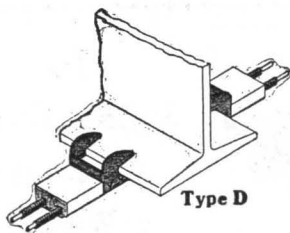
THEN USE

"SHAWMUT"



Type A

Rapid CONDUIT MOULDING Hangers



Type D

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FOR
BULLETIN
NO. 24

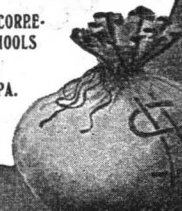
CHASE-SHAWMUT COMPANY
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

Learn How To Earn More

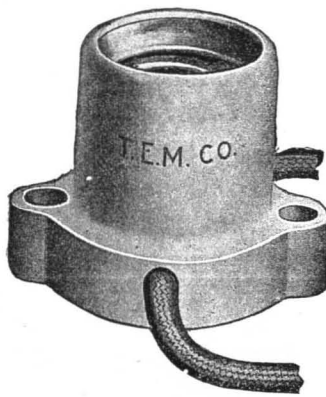
Are you ambitious? Would you like to increase your earnings? Would you like to find out how a laborer was enabled to become an electrician, with a salary of \$3,000 a year; how a bricklayer became a contractor with an annual business of \$200,000; how a sailor established a yearly business of \$200,000?

To find out this and to learn how YOU can secure a better position and increase your earnings, without loss of time from your present work, without buying textbooks, without running any risk, simply write the I. C. S. stating the occupation you wish to rise in. It puts you under no obligation whatever to do this much. Can you afford to neglect such an opportunity?

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 1029,
SCRANTON, PA.



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Weatherproof Receptacle

This is the most satisfactory receptacle to use in conduit boxes, as there are no binding screws to corrode, short circuit or work loose.

The receptacles are connected to the mains by two stranded wires soldered to the lamp contacts inside the receptacle, similar to our standard weatherproof sockets. The screws are supplied with each receptacle.

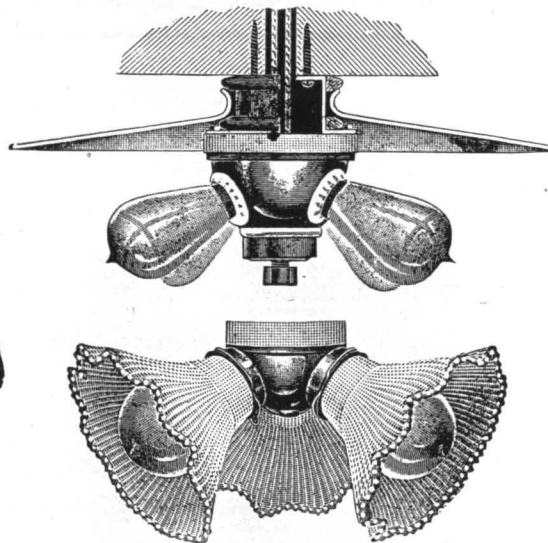
Bossert Boxes No. 8-N are provided with two threaded holes to which the receptacles are secured by machine screws after the wires have been pulled into the conduits.

On sign and other out-door work this receptacle will outlast any other, as all openings in the porcelain are sealed, which prevents moisture from entering.

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The Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co.
608 Woodford Ave. Plainville, Conn.

Benjamin Wireless Clusters



Easily Installed NATIONAL CODE STANDARD Reliable

Write for Catalogue No. B-16, Just Out

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

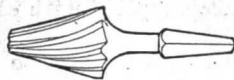
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During the Month of January
We Will Sell

BURRING TOOL



For burring out ends of pipe,
from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch

SPIRAL FLUTE

Price 75c

Postage Paid

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Embracing in all about

92,000 STATIONS

We are growing constantly at the rate of

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And every day extending our toll service facilities

*So bear in mind that through our System
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Place, Any Time.*

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LOWELL INSULATED WIRE COMPANY

**RUBBER
WIRES**

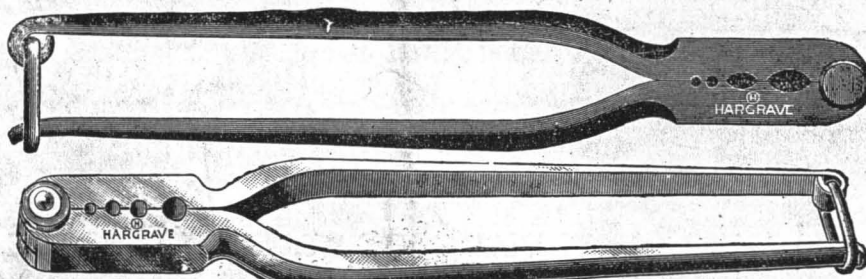


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CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

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